A

DISSERTATION

ON

FEVERS

AND

Inflammatory Diſtempers.

WHEREIN

An expeditious METHOD is propoſed of Curing thoſe DANGEROUS DISORDERS.

By *R. JAMES*, M. D.

Aſclepiades Officium eſſe Medici dicit, ut tuto, ut celeriter, ut jucunde curet. Id votum eſt. CELSUS.

The SIXTH EDITION.

To which is added, An Account of the Succeſs with which the FEVER POWDER has been given in the SMALL-POX, YELLOW FEVER, SLOW FEVER, and RHEUMATISM.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is now more than twelve Years ſince the firſt Edition of this Book was publiſhed, and there are many Reaſons to preſume it has had conſiderable Efficacy for the Advantage and Benefit of the human Species, and contributed to the ſaving of a great many Lives, by promoting the Uſe of a Medicine, whoſe ſalutary Effects there are very few unacquainted with throughout the whole *Britiſh* Dominions, or in any other Part of the World, where our Commerce has conveyed it, and propagated its Uſe.

Among the many Reaſons that may be aſſigned in Favour of this Medicine, it is proper to mention a Few.

One is, that Mr. *Newbery*, beſides what he has given to Objects of Charity, has, ſince its Publication, diſpoſed of 1612800 Doſes, and, perhaps, the Diſcoverer of it has given away to the Indigent near as many; for it has been refuſed to no poor Perſon who has aſked for it at his Houſe, whether he was at home or not: And yet few or no Complaints have been made of its Want of Efficacy, or of any ill Effects it has produced, though it has been exhibited principally by People utterly void of all medicinal Knowledge, and without the leaſt Pretence to it. It would, therefore, be ſomewhat amazing, that the Succeſs of it ſhould not have been equal in the Hands of thoſe, whoſe Profeſſions, or Trades, conſiſt in the Treatment of Diſeaſes; and more ſo, that they ſhould not be aſhamed to confeſs it, if certain obvious Reaſons could not be aſſigned for their Diſappointments, whether real or pretended.

From the Circumſtance laſt mentioned, another Reaſon ariſes in Favour of a Medicine, which, at this Time, ſcarcely ſtands in Need of any: I mean the Virulence and Rancour with which the Fever Powder, and its Inventor, have been attacked and perſecuted by the Venders of Medicines, and their Abettors. For with leſs Efficacy their Intereſts would have been proportionably leſs in Danger; inſomuch, that it would not have been worth their Trouble to ſacrifice Candor, Honour, Truth, and Reputation to an Oppoſition, which Virtue

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and Religion would have prohibited, and Prudence might have foretold to be ineffectual.

Another Argument in Favour of this Medicine may be deduced from the Bills of Mortality, which are publiſhed every Year at, or about Chriſtmas, in moſt of the News-Papers. That the Public may ſee, and judge of the Weight of this Argument, I have ſubjoined an Account of the reſpective Numbers of Perſons who have died within the Bills of Mortality for the laſt forty-five Years.

1718	——	26,523	1741	——	32,169
1719	——	28,347	1742	——	27,483
1720	——	25,454	1743	——	25,200
1721	——	26,142	1744	——	20,606
1722	——	25,750	1745	——	21,296
1723	——	29,197	1746	——	28,157
1724	——	25,952	1747	——	25,494
1725	——	25,523	1748	——	23,869
1726	——	29,647	1749	——	25,516
1727	——	28,418	1750	——	23,727
1728	——	27,810	1751	——	21,028
1729	——	29,722	1752	——	20,485
1730	——	26,761	1753	——	19,276
1731	——	25,262	1754	——	22,696
1732	——	23,358	1755	——	21,917
1733	——	29,233	1756	——	20,872
1734	——	26,062	1757	——	21,313
1735	——	23,538	1758	——	17,576
1736	——	27,581	1759	——	19,273
1737	——	27,823	1760	——	20,381
1738	——	25,825	1761	——	16,725
1739	——	25,432	1762	——	26,326
1740	——	30,811	1763	——	26,143

The impartial Reader will undoubtedly have ſome Satisfaction in obſerving, that ſince the Year 1750, about which Time the Powder began to be in Reputation, till the End of the Year 1763, fewer have died, upon an Average, than in any preceding thirteen Years, during the laſt forty-five Years; though the Increaſe of Inhabitants has, in that Time, been very conſiderable, and though the Seaſons have not been remarkably healthy. I am ſenſible that one or more political Arithmeticians have, from the Decreaſe of Burials, concluded, that the Number of Inhabitants were diminiſhed.

niſhed. But I believe the Books of the Surveyors of Windows will readily demonſtrate the contrary: For the Number of Inhabitants in a great and populous City, will always bear ſome Proportion to that of the Windows. In the Years 1762 and 1763 the Numbers of Burials roſe very high; but not to ſo many by Thouſands as they had done ſeveral Years ſince 1738. In the Year 1762, the epidemical Diſtemper commonly known by the Name of the *Influenza*, which began early in the Spring, carried off more People than any popular Diſeaſe which has been known for many Years paſt. And the ſubſequent hard Winter deſtroyed Multitudes of aged and weak People, Children, and thoſe whom the preceding epidemical Diſtemper had wounded, and left unable to ſtruggle with the Seaſon. The Froſt ſet in on *Chriſtmas-Eve*, and, conſequently, the Burials it added to the Bills of Mortality happened principally in 1763. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to mention, that, during the laſt Year, great Numbers arrived in *London*, from the Army and Navy, in no likely Condition to ſurvive the Year.

But ſome other Circumſtances, not to be paſſed over in Silence, have happened, which readily account for the Mortality of the two preceding Years. For, about the latter End of 1761, many Chymiſts in *London* began to counterfeit the Fever Powder, and recommend their Adulterations as equally effectual, with all the Confidence that might be expected from Avarice and Knavery. And, no doubt, many have periſhed by this infamous Deluſion.

About the ſame Æra great Numbers of thoſe whoſe Employment is to attend the Sick, cunningly exhibited to their Patients ſomething, which they aſſerted was *like the Fever Powder*, and *would do as well*. I leave it to the Relations of thoſe who took this *Something*, to judge of the Conſequence; for I ſuppoſe few, or none of them who were thus treated, ſurvive. My own Judgment I have formed from upwards of a hundred Caſes I have collected, in which this *Similitude* has been given, in almoſt all of which the Patient has died. I ſhall, on this Occaſion, make but one Remark. It is, that ſuppoſe the Practitioners of Phyſic in general were to take a Pique, whimſically, againſt the Bark, and

give, inſtead of it, ſomething they fancied might do as well, or might poſſibly come near it in Efficacy; no doubt the Patient would be extremely obliged to them for this kind Concern and exuberant Care; but, without Diſpute, the Bills of Mortality would be increaſed by many Thouſands, or in Proportion to the Univerſality of this Practice. *Hippocrates* eſtabliſhes it as a Maxim, that Experiments are precarious. And I have never yet heard a good Reaſon aſſigned for their being made without Neceſſity.

Upon this Occaſion give me leave to relate the following Hiſtory, which I have from undoubted Authority.

A Nobleman of great Diſtinction not far from *Edinburgh*, aſked a late Phyſician of the greateſt Eminence, why he did not, in his Practice, make uſe of *James*'s Powder? He anſwered, that he could give his Lordſhip a ſatisfactory Reaſon for not doing it; for he had often tried it, but without the leaſt Succeſs. Upon this my Lord expreſſed much ſurprize, and told him it was very extraordinary, that his Lady, who could not be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs any medicinal Knowledge, had a Catalogue of many Hundreds that ſhe had cured with that Medicine, without once failing. He added, that he could not, ſurely, have the Powder genuine; and aſked whence he procured it? The Doctor anſwered, that he made it himſelf, from a Copy of the Specification, taken out of the Patent-Office by Lord *Iley*, who communicated it to him. Upon this my Lord told him, he could no longer be ſurpriſed at his Want of Succeſs.

It is certain, however, that notwithſtanding all theſe Diſadvantages, ſixty-two thouſand, two hundred, ſixty-ſix People more died, from the Year 1738 to 1750, including a Series of thirteen Years, than have died in the ſubſequent thirteen Years to 1763.

It may now be neceſſary to communicate to the Public a few Cautions: One is, that either the Patient who takes the Fever Powder, or the Relations or Friends, ſee the Seal of them broke up, and the Paper opened; that in ſo important a Concern as Life all Manner of Colluſion may be prevented. For however injurious it may be for a Patient to be cozened out of his Life, yet ſome Juſtice is due to the Fever Powder, to the Inventor, and to Mr. *Newbery*, as concerned, both with

with reſpect to Character and Intereſt, in its Reputation; which has not unfrequently ſuffered very innocently, on Account of the Inefficacy, or pernicious Tendencies, of the Counterfeits and Succedanea above mentioned.

Another Caution would ſeem ſuperfluous if daily Experience did not evince the Neceſſity of it; for *Venienti occurrite Morbo* (oppoſe a recent Diſtemper) is as common and as ſenſible a Maxim as Prudence ever eſtabliſhed in the World. It is therefore moſt adviſable, to adminiſter the Powder as directed in the printed Papers ſealed up with them, on the very firſt Attack of a Fever, before the Patient's Conſtitution and Purſe are exhauſted, and ſuch Ravages made in the Habit as are not retrievable without the utmoſt Hazard, and the frequent Repetition of the Powder; a very few Doſes of which would, at firſt, have been ſufficient for the Reſtoration of Health. In this, at leaſt, the Inventor's Diſintereſtedneſs, and his Attention to the Good of the Public cannot be controverted; for if this Advice is purſued, all the Advantage he could propoſe, would be what might ariſe from the Sale of one Parcel of Powder; whereas, if the Adminiſtration is deferred till the Progreſs of the Fever has rendered it more obſtinate, ſix or eight Times the Quantity might be neceſſary, and in Conſequence his Profits would be advanced in Proportion.

Let this not be underſtood to diſcourage the Exhibition of the Powder, even in the very laſt and worſt Stage of a Fever; for a thouſand Inſtances might be collected of its Efficacy even in this State, when the Family and Relations have accuſed themſelves, and diſtreſſed their Minds, on Account of their imprudent Procraſtination. One Inſtance of which muſt not be omitted, becauſe it was attended with ſome uncommon Circumſtances.

On or about *Wedneſday, November* 4, 1761, Mr. *Howell*, in *Half-Moon-Street, Piccadilly*, was taken ill. He went, however, about the Houſe till *Sunday, November* 8, when he roſe about Noon, came down Stairs, ſaid he was perfectly well, and inſiſted on eating a Meal of roaſted Beef. He did eat ſome, but in a little Time brought it up again. His Family ſoon perceived he was delirious, and, as ſoon as was poſſible, perſuaded him to go to Bed.

On *Monday, November* 9, Dr. *Addington* was conſulted. What he did is not known, but it is to be ſuppoſed that

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that every Thing was conducted right. He was not, however, blooded till many Days after. Dr. *Addington* continued his Visits every Day this Week, at almost every one of which he examined his Neck and Breast, expecting, I suppose, Miliary Eruptions.

On *Saturday*, *November* 14, Dr. *Taylor* was called for, who approved of every Thing that had been done; and, as I am informed, made no Alteration in the Method or Medicines. The Patient had in general been very delirious all the preceding Week, and had never once closed his Eyes. At this Time both Dr. *Addington* and Dr. *Taylor* were of Opinion that the Case was desperate, and very humanely signified their Sentiments to Mrs. *Howell*, his Wife, with great Tenderness.

On *Sunday* the 15th all Circumstances were worse, and the same Prognostics were repeated.

This Evening Mr. *Collyer*, a Gentleman whose Word I know I can rely on, happened to pass an Evening at Mr. *Howell*'s House, with some Persons of Quality; for Mr. *Howell* keeps a Tavern in *Half-Moon-Street*, the Corner of *Curzon-Street*. Mr. *Collyer* has, perhaps, in the Course of five or six Years, taken not less than some hundred Doses of the Fever Powder, and has, by that Means, been brought from the most *valetudinary* State, to one of great Health and Vigour. This Gentleman, though a Stranger to the Family, being apprised of their Distress, desired, very humanely, to see Mr. *Howell*. His request was granted; and, upon seeing the apparently expiring Patient, he represented to his Wife and Friends, that he had sometimes known People, in as bad a State as Mr. *Howell*, recover upon taking the Powder. He added, that he should be glad to have Dr. *James* visit him; but was certain if he knew the Case was so desperate he would, on no Account, expose himself to the Censure of the Physicians *who had before attended*, in Case of the Patient's Death, which was so likely to happen in a very few Hours: But if the Family would consent, he would himself give the Patient the Powder. They assented, and Mr. *Collyer*, upon the Principles of the good *Samaritan*, and without the least Pretence to any medicinal Knowledge, except what his own Experience upon himself had furnished him with, gave Mr.

Howell

Howell ten Grains, or half a Paper of the Powder, at ten o'Clock. The Conſequence of this was, that he had ſome very quiet Sleep, a Thing he had been a Stranger to for eight Days, or more. He awaked ſick, vomited and purged conſiderably. But, upon his appearing relieved, Mr. *Collyer*, at Two in the Morning, gave him twenty Grains, or a whole Paper of the Powder. Upon this he purged and vomited a good deal, ſlept much and compoſedly betwixt every Effort to vomit or purge, and ſoon after recovered his Senſes, without the leaſt Appearance of being reduced or weakened by the Operation. No troubleſome Symptoms remained, but a violent Cough, which had attended him from the Beginning. Thus

Thus far I relate upon the unqueſtionable and uncontrouled Authority of Mr. *Collyer*, Mrs. *Howell*, and two Gentlewomen, who almoſt conſtantly attended him. But on *Monday*, *November* 16, Mr. *Collyer* came to me betwixt Seven and Eight in the Morning, related the Caſe, and aſked me to viſit Mr. *Howell*, putting it on the Footing of a Favour done to himſelf; but by no Means intending I ſhould do it *Gratis*, for the Family paid me to my Satisfaction.

I complied, and found him without Fever and without Delirium, except that ſometimes he made ſome little Miſtakes, ſuch as are not unuſual when a Perſon in Health juſt awakes from a ſound Sleep. As the Medicine had been of ſo much Service, it was continued for that Day, and the ſucceeding Night; but in ſmaller Doſes. The Purging continued. On *Tueſday*, *November* 17, he appeared totally free from Diſtemper, and that Day eat for Dinner all the white Part of a Chicken. *Wedneſday*, *November* 18, he was better, and continued manifeſtly mending every Day till *Tueſday*, *November* 23, when he was ſtrong enough to walk about the Room without Aſſiſtance.

As the Event of this Caſe was taken much Notice of ſoon after it happened; and as it was denied that the Patient was ſo very dangerouſly ill, or that his Phyſicians deſpaired of his Recovery, in order to eſtabliſh and ratify every Circumſtance here related, twelve Gentlemen of Faſhion, Honour, and Candour, many of them Members of the Houſe of Commons, were prevailed upon to dine together at Mr. *Howell*'s; and after Din-

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ner Mrs *Howell*, and a Gentlewoman who was with her during the greateſt Part of the Time of her Huſband's Illneſs, were introduced to the Company, and they both confirmed every Circumſtance above related.

A third Caution is not unneceſſary, becauſe many have periſhed for Want of it. It is, that when the Fever Powder is given, no other Medicine ſhould be taken, either with it, or during the Courſe of it, ſuch only excepted as are adviſed in the printed Directions: For it may be depended upon, that in the State of Credit in which it has at preſent the Honour of ſtanding, amongſt Numbers of the medicinal Worthies, nothing is meant by any Addition, but to counter-act or diſcredit the Powder at the Expence of the Patient's Life; to whom it is not material whether he loſes it by Ignorance, Miſtake, or Deſign: And for this Aſſertion ſome uncontrovertible Reaſons may be aſſigned. For Example, it is uſual for them to ſay, that they are acquainted with the Preparation of the Medicine; or that they cannot uſe a Medicine they do not know, juſt as either favours the preſent Intention and Purpoſe. Now let us ſuppoſe they do not know it, which is very true, by what Conjuration, Magic, or Inſpiration, are they taught a Method of improving, by adding ſomething to a Medicine of which they are ſo totally ignorant, that they chuſe to ſuffer their beſt Friends to periſh rather than employ it, with a moral Certainty of ſaving them. But ſuppoſing them perfectly well ſkilled in the Preparation and Uſes of it, their Behaviour is, for that very Reaſon, abundantly more infamous. For the ſame Knowledge would inform them, that nothing can be added to it that will, in any Degree, increaſe its Virtues; or rather, that no Addition can be made to it that will not diminiſh them. Beſides, upon this laſt Suppoſition, what reſtrains them from curing their Patients in a few Hours, or Days, at ſo ſmall an Expence as Half a Crown.

At all Events, there is ſomething very Myſterious and Artful in theſe Pretences of Addition; for on theſe Occaſions it is to be performed at their Shops, and furniſhes an Opportunity of ſubſtituting ſomething of inferior Efficacy, and which holds a more intimate Correſpondence with their lucrative Intentions.

But to finiſh this Subject: the Inventor would think himſelf happy if he could fix a Criterion, by which the

the Public might judge, with ſome Degree of Certainty, whether the *Fever Powder* is really given or not; and he thinks it admits of no Difficulty. If, then, in a recent Fever, the Patient recovers totally, in twelve or twenty-four Hours, or double that Time, or at leaſt becomes remarkably better, upon taking a few Doſes, purſuant to the printed Inſtructions, there is Reaſon to believe the Fever Powder has been given. But if the troubleſome Symptoms remain, or increaſe, after two or three Repetitions of the ſuppoſed Powder, it may be depended upon, that either ſome ineffectual Subſtitute has been adminiſtered, or ſome Addition has been made to counter-act its Powers. Not but Occaſions may ſometimes occur of employing, advantageouſly, a Regimen, or even Medicines, when Judgment directs, and Integrity preſides. But it is hazardous to truſt even Judgment, corrupted by Intereſt; becauſe its Excellence imparts a Power of being more miſchievous than even Ignorance itſelf. There is at preſent ſcarcely a Perſon in the King's Dominions that has not either ſeen, or been authentically informed of, the Averſion many Retailers of Medicines, and their Betters, have injudiciouſly expreſſed to the Fever Powder. Many of them have abandoned their Patients with the utmoſt Precipitation at the very Name of it, or threatened it, not without a Species of Behaviour that could not be miſtaken for Friendſhip to the diſtreſſed Family. For true Friendſhip, on ſuch Occaſions, is ſedate and uniform, not turbulent and boiſterous. And the more cordial and ſincere, the more conſiderable the Motives for the Duties it requires. Hence it might be expected, that, when an Intimate, from whom Obligations have been received, is ſuppoſed, however erroneouſly, to be on the Verge of Danger, Gratitude, Humanity, Duty, and every Chriſtian Conſideration, would concur in influencing the Perſon who attended, at leaſt, to keep his Temper, if not to continue his Attendance, and lend all the Aſſiſtance in his Power. If the Patient had determined to hang or drown himſelf, no doubt the Apothecary or Doctor would ſtay to cut the Rope, or take him out of the Water. But, upon taking the Powder, an unexpected Recovery may hurt Pride, or wound Intereſt; whereas in the other Caſe there is no Hazard of either.

A Knowledge

A Knowledge of the World and Obſervation of human Occurrences, have furniſhed Philoſophers with certain Maxims, which, though known to moſt, are duly attended to by few, till too coſtly Experience has manifeſted their Value, and indicated the Advantages a more prudent and early Application might have produced. One of theſe is, that Turbulence, Paſſion, and Perſecution, are, in no Degree, a Match for Sedateneſs and Perſeverance. This ought to have been underſtood by a late Phyſician, who, upon the very mention of the Fever Powder, carried his Wrath to ſuch a ridiculous Pitch, that it was a common Joke among many acquainted with his Foible, to worry him into direct Ill-Manners, and almoſt Madneſs, by the diſgreeable Sound of its Name. And let ſome who ſurvive beware, leſt they ſhould furniſh their Acquaintance with the ſame Occaſion of being facetious at their Expence, when they little ſuſpect the Intention.

But it muſt not remain unnoticed, that many concerned in the various Branches of Phyſic, have adminiſtered the Fever Powder in a Manner very different from thoſe mentioned above, and with the Succeſs that might be expected from their Candour. It is commonly known that the late Dr. *Hayes*, of *Windſor*, uſed it generally in his Practice, and with ſuch remarkable Succeſs, that it drew upon him the Reſentment of many Apothecaries in that Neighbourhoo , who perſevered in perſecuting him to the Day of his Death. The Doctor, though an Enemy to Innovations, was made a Convert to the Powder by the Caſe of the Rev. Mr. *Birch*, which is related in this Book, when he and another Phyſician gave him over as irrecoverable; though it did not convince Dr. *Addington*, who attended with him.

Mr. *Haviland*, an Apothecary at *Bath*, gave it to his own Son when he laboured under a Fever, at a Time when he was thought to be in imminent Danger; who, ſo far from concealing, or making a Secret of his Succeſs, divulged it openly, and told it, without Reſerve, to all his Acquaintance, with a Complacency only felt by tender Parents, and Men of Honour: And there are many Apothecaries, in various Parts of theſe Kingdoms, who, in Spite of Oppoſition and Obloquy, have, by the Uſe of the Fever Powder, arrived at Reputation and Fortune.

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DISSERTATION

ON

FEVERS and INFLAMMATORY DISTEMPERS.

SO many Theories have been formed relative to Fevers, and ſo many various Methods have been propoſed for their Cure, in different Ages of the World, that no Volume would contain all that has been wrote upon theſe Subjects; and it has happened unfortunately, that every Syſtem, however inconſiſtent with common Senſe, and every Mode of Practice, however unſucceſsful, has, nevertheleſs, found it's Patrons and Defenders; undoubtedly becauſe under every Method, the ſpontaneous Recovery of thoſe Patients who have eſcaped merely by the Force of Nature, has been frequently aſcribed to the Medicines exhibited, and the Regimen enjoined, however unlikely both may have been to produce ſuch an Effect. If this was not the Caſe, Theories would expire in their Infancy for want of Succeſs, and be never more heard of, unleſs ſome choice Genius ſhould happen to revive them in After-ages. For, of all the Theories and Syſtems that have been invented, *one* only can be right; and it is far from being agreed which that *one* is: And I am very certain, that Succeſs in the Cure of Diſtempers has not yet determined it; for if it had, that, it is reaſonable to think, would have prevailed over all the reſt.

The Hippocratic Method of treating Fevers has been embraced by the moſt eminent Practitioners, and has this remarkable Circumſtance in it's Favour, that if it ſhould happen to do the Patient no Service, it is at leaſt

not ſo likely to be injurious as many others that have been ſince in Vogue. It's great Author aſſerts, that it is Nature which cures Diſtempers, by a Concoction of the Humours; by which he means their Preparation for a ſubſequent Diſcharge out of the Body, by ſome ſpontaneous Evacuation. This Diſcharge of Humours brought about by Nature, or the vital Powers, is the Criſis ſo much celebrated by the ancient Phyſicians, and ſo little attended to by the Moderns, a very few only excepted. In conſequence of this Doctrine, a Phyſician was principally to watch the Motions of Nature, by no means diſturbing her in her Operations of concocting and expelling the Humours, by attempting any thing of Conſequence; but was only permitted to prevent, if poſſible, by a proper regimen, thoſe Accidents which he foreſaw might happen and prove dangerous; or to aſſiſt nature by gentle means, to complete this critical Diſcharge when begun, provided her own Force was inſufficient for this ſalutary Purpoſe.

This Method, however rational, juſt, and preferable to moſt others ſince propoſed, is nevertheleſs liable to many Objections: For, in Purſuance hereof, there is but little room for a Phyſician to act; inſomuch that, in violent Diſorders, where the greateſt Aſſiſtance is wanted, the leaſt or none at all, can be afforded. And if we judge of it by the Succeſs of it's Author, in thoſe Caſes, of which he has given us Hiſtories, we ſhall be inclined to entertain no great Opinion of it; for the Patients generally died. *Aſclepiades* was ſo ſenſible of this, that he called ludicrouſly the Practice of his Predeceſſors, *A Meditation on Death*. And it muſt be confeſſed, that a Phyſician thus confined, bears too near a Reſemblance to the Spectator of a Tragedy, who ſpoils all if he attempts to interfere.

Thus the illuſtrious *Sydenham* ſeems in ſome meaſure to have underſtood, when, in his latter Writings, he recommends Bleeding and Purging as the moſt effectual Cure for Fevers; though it appears by his former Works that his firſt Practice was formed nearly upon the Model of that of *Hippocrates*. And Experience evinces, that more recover under the Treatment laſt propoſed by the above-mentioned Author, than under any other, and that in a ſhorter time, and with much leſs Trouble to the

Patient

Patient, provided the Cure is attempted before the Diſeaſe has made too much Havock in the Conſtitution, and the Evacuations are conducted with Prudence, and carried on to a Point ſufficient to anſwer the End, and no farther. But the Procraſtination of Patients, and the fatal Miſconduct of thoſe uſually firſt conſulted on theſe melancholy Occaſions, render it difficult for a Phyſician to practiſe this Method to any Advantage, becauſe he is ſeldom called upon till the Conſtitution is nearly ruined, either by the Progreſs of the Diſtemper, or by Errors at that Time irretrievable. This, however, is certain, that, whatever be the Cauſe, many Patients miſcarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover, if the Diſtemper riſes to a Degree any ways formidable.

There is ſomething too ridiculous in many of the modern Theories, and the Practices founded thereon, to deſerve Conſideration. I muſt, however, juſt take Notice, that ſome have fancied a kind of Genius preſiding over the animal Œconomy, that excites or allays Diſtempers, as it happens to be in a good or bad Humour. Others have diſcovered a Kind of Inflammation or Exploſion of the animal Spirits; others a latent Poiſon or Malignity in the ſame animal Spirits; the Blood, or wherever they pleaſed to fix it; whilſt others again have unmercifully ſtigmatized the Nerves, for faults of which they are perfectly innocent. And to ſuch equally abſurd and unintelligible Cauſes, Fevers and all their Conſequences have been aſcribed. However theſe Theoriſts may differ as to the Cauſes of Fevers, they are pretty well agreed with reſpect to Practice; for moſt of them have been of opinion, that the Inflammation of the animal Spirits was to be diſcuſſed; that this latent Poiſon or Malignity was to be expelled thro' the cutaneous Pores, or that the Nerves were to be warmed and ſtimulated; and all theſe Ends were to be anſwered by heating Sudorifics, and warm Cordials. In conſequence of theſe Speculations, the Patient was to be confined to a warm Bed, in a hot Room, and was to take, every third or fourth Hour, ſudorific Boles and Powders, with Draughts and Juleps, beſides, perhaps, cordial Drops in the Intervals. But this Method is attended with greater Inconveniences than any other; for the Patient very ſoon becomes exceſſively hot, thirſty, and reſtleſs, whilſt his Tongue grows every Hour more

dry and diſcoloured, his Urine crude and pale, or ſometimes high coloured and turbid, without any regular Separation; and convulſive Twitchings and a Delirium, frequently terminating in a Coma, or lethargic Diſpoſition, cloſe the laſt Scene and the Patient's Eyes for ever. And it makes no great difference with reſpect to the Event, whether the Patient ſweats or not, except that Sweats thus extorted deprive the Blood of it's moſt fluid Part, which would otherwiſe dilute it, and render it more eaſily moveable thro' the Veſſels, and by theſe Means are only ſerviceable, as they accelerate the Releaſe of the Patient from the triple Torture of his Diſtemper; the Medicines and Bliſters, which laſt are uſually laid on with the utmoſt Profuſion, in order to obviate or remove thoſe Symptoms which may ſometimes be inſeparable from the Diſorder, but are more frequently excited, or, at leaſt, increaſed, by the Treatment above-mentioned. Though, I muſt confeſs, that ſome few are ſo happy in an unextinguiſhable Strength of Conſtitution, that they even at laſt miraculouſly recover.

I believe it will be allowed, that in all natural Operations a certain Degree of Heat is required, to the Perfection of the intended Production; and that an Exceſs or Deficiency of this neceſſary Heat, fruſtrates the Intentions of Nature, and renders her Deſigns abortive. That this is the Caſe with reſpect to the Production of every Animal and every Vegetable upon the face of the Earth I need take no Pains to demonſtrate. But to come nearer the Point I have in View, ſkilful Surgeons obſerve, that Matter cannot be formed in a Tumor, without a Degree of Heat ſufficient for the Purpoſe; that a Defect induces a Schirrhus or cold Tumor; a Redundance, a Mortification. *Hippocrates* and *Sydenham* ſeem to regulate their Practice by a parallel Syſtem. They were convinced, that a limited Time, and a certain Degree of Heat, were neceſſary to bring about a Concoction or Reſolution of the Humours which excited a Fever, and therefore employed themſelves principally to regulate that Heat, and keep it up to ſuch a Standard, that, on the one Hand, the vital Powers might not languiſh, and leave the ſalutary Work of Concoction incomplete; and, on the other, that the exorbitant Motion of the Humours might not injure any of the vital Parts, induce thoſe Symptoms which are

now,

now called ſometimes malignant, ſometimes nervous, and deſtroy the Patient by an Exceſs of thoſe Means which Nature meant for his Relief.

The Phyſician, therefore, who ſhould attempt to cure a Fever, by exciting a Heat greater than is required for the Purpoſe of Concoction, would be guilty of an Error equal to that of a Houſewife, who ſhould endeavour to anticipate the Term of Incubation, by boiling her Eggs with a View of producing Chicken more expeditiouſly.

Another, and that the moſt common Method of treating Fevers, may properly be called the Eclectic, or rather trimming Method. In this the Perſon to whoſe Care the Patient is committed, bleeds, and, perhaps, repeats it more than once, or is bold enough to venture upon one or more Purges; but, at the ſame Time he fruſtrates his own good Intentions, by repeating every three or four Hours nervous Cordials, and warm Sudorifics; not conſidering that Sweats, which are not ſpontaneous, but extorted, generally prove ſymptomatical and noxious inſtead of being critical and ſalutary. This is doing ſomething worſe than nothing; for, if bleeding and Evacuations are right, heating and nervous Medicines, which are the Reverſe, muſt neceſſarily be wrong, and *vice verſa*. So that the good Effects which might be expected from either, are prevented by the oppoſite Treatment; and the Patient is at laſt obliged to purchaſe a very indifferent Chance for his life, at the Expence of Half his Skin torn off with Bliſters, with a Degree of Pain ſcarcely tolerable, unleſs he has the good Fortune to be out of his Senſes; and even then it is impoſſible for any one, who has not been delirious in a Fever, to conceive the Agonies that are felt.

But, upon the whole, the infinite Perplexity and Uncertainty of Theories, and the precarious State of Practice founded thereon, have induced the wiſeſt, the beſt, and the moſt honeſt Phyſicians in all Ages, to lament the Defects in their Profeſſion, and ardently wiſh for ſome Medicine, or ſome Method, which would anſwer their Purpoſes in the Treatment of Fevers with greater Certainty and Expedition.

I ſhall now, therefore, give ſome Account of a Medicine I have uſed, and the Methods I have purſued with uncommon Succeſs, for the Cure of the very worſt and moſt dangerous of theſe diſtempers. And if they ſhould

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be found by future, as they have almoſt conſtantly by the paſt, Experience, to extirpate theſe terrible Diſorders, without Hazard, in a very few Days, but, generally, in a very few Hours, and in ſuch a Manner, as to give the Patient very little Trouble, I ſhall think a Cure thus brought about anſwers very well to the Rule of *Celſus*, when he tells us it ſhould be performed, *tutò*, *celeriter*, & *jucunde*; ſafely, expeditiouſly and agreeably.

In treating this Subject, I ſhall by no Means enter into theoretical Diſquiſitions, but rather reſt the Whole upon Experience, as of more Weight than all the Syſtems in the World. And, as the Hiſtories of Caſes ſet Experience in the ſtrongeſt light, I ſhall relate ſome of a very extraordinary Nature, to the Truth of which I can bring ſufficient Teſtimony, whenever I am called upon to do it. In the mean Time, as there may be ſome whoſe lucrative Views may tempt them to perſecute me, and the Method I propoſe, with all the Detraction and Falſhood that may be expected from Self-Intereſt and unprovoked Revenge, theſe I ſhall adviſe to ſave themſelves a good deal of unneceſſary Trouble; and, as *Gamaliel* ſaid to the *Jewiſh* Magiſtrates, upon a more important Occaſion, to *let it alone*; *for, if it be of men, it will come to nought*; *but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.*

The Caſe of Mrs. Morton.

MRS. *Morton*, of the *Almonry*, in the Pariſh of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, about twenty-ſeven Years of Age, on or about the 1ſt of *December*, 1741, was ſeized with a violent Fever, much reſembling one of which her Huſband died about ten Days before. Her Urine was crude, her Pulſe extremely quick, her Tongue much diſcoloured, and her Head was greatly diſordered from the firſt, inſomuch that ſhe could get very little ſleep. Her Diſtemper continued till the 8th, perpetually increaſing; and, in the Evening of that Day, I found her abſolutely inſenſible, comatoſe, and paralytic on the Right Side, the Arm and Leg being quite cold, and totally deprived of Motion and Senſation, ſo far as we could perceive; and the Women about her turned her on her Left Side, as they ſaid, to die, in Conformity to vulgar Error, importing, that nobody can die eaſily except lying on the Left

Left Side. That Night, about Twelve, I gave her half a Dram of the Powder, which is the Subject of this Treatiſe. In conſequence of this, ſhe ſeemed in a little Time to be a good deal uneaſy, and ſweated profuſely till Six the next Morning, at which Time ſhe recovered her Senſes, her Arm and Leg became warm, and capable of being moved ſpontaneouſly; her Tongue was much cleared, her Pulſe began to be raiſed and leſs quick, and her Urine depoſited a copious equal Sediment. She continued mending gradually till the 9th at Night, and then ſhe took another Doſe of the Powder, upon which ſhe ſlept very well all Night, and ſweated as before, and in the morning I found her ſo well, as to pronounce her abſolutely out of Danger, without hazarding my Reputation by my Prognoſtic. The 10th at Night however, I gave her another Doſe, which operated much in the ſame Manner as the preceding. The Morning of the 11th ſhe was ſo perfectly recovered, as to ſtand in Need of no other Medicines: Her Strength returned in a reaſonable Time, and ſhe has continued perfectly well to this Hour.

REMARKS.

As from the taking the firſt Doſe of this Medicine, ſhe took no other, and as the Alteration in her Diſorder was ſo very remarkable and ſudden, I think her Recovery can be fairly aſcribed to nothing but the Medicine. Many Gentlewomen were preſent during her whole Diſorder, ſaw her take the Medicine, obſerved the Effects, and are ready to give their Teſtimony to the Truth of what I have aſſerted.

The Caſe of Ralph Hodgſon, *Eſq*;

SOmetime in the Month of *March* 1743, *Ralph Hodgſon*, Eſq; of *Garden-Court* in the *Temple*, was ſeized with a ſevere Fever. He was at that Time about twenty-five, as I remember, very ſtrong, and ſomewhat corpulent, I do not recollect at what Time of the Fever I was called in, nor did I ever know how he had been treated before I ſaw him, having never converſed with the Perſons who attended him; but a Gentleman of Honour and Fortune called on him that Day, and found him ſo delirious, reſtleſs, and ill in all Reſpects, that he gave him over for loſt. Betwixt 8 and 9 in the Evening I was deſired to make him a Viſit: I found him exceſſively hot,

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his Urine was pale and crude, his Pulſe extremely quick and high, his Tongue much diſcoloured, and he was very far from being ſenſible. My Duty, as a Phyſician, my Inclinations and Honour as a Friend, and ſome particular Intereſts I had in preſerving his Life, all concurred to make me take the ſhorteſt and moſt certain Method for his Recovery. I gave him, therefore, half a Dram of the Powder above-mentioned, with my own Hands, in a Spoonful of Syrup of Balſam, about 9 o'Clock. About 9 the next Morning I made him a ſecond Viſit, and found him up, reading ſome Law Reports. Upon Examination his Tongue appeared clear and red; his Urine was of a Lemon Colour, depoſiting a copious Sediment, his Heat was moderate, as in a perfect State of Health; and, upon the Whole, he entirely recovered, ſo as to go abroad in two or three Days, without Occaſion for any other Medicine of any Kind whatever. I was informed, that in half an Hour after he had taken the Medicine, he fell aſleep, ſweat very moderately, and about 7 in the Morning had three purging Stools.

REMARKS.

I have been the more particular in this Caſe, as, perhaps, the whole Hiſtory of Phyſic cannot afford a ſingle Inſtance of ſo dangerous a Diſorder, ſo perfectly cured in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſo little Trouble; Mr. *Hodgſon* is a Gentleman as much averſe to encouraging as telling a Falſhood: And to him I appeal for the Truth of what I have related.

The Caſe of Mr. John Barrow.

MR. *John Barrow*, at that Time of the Pariſh of *Lambeth* in the County of *Surry*, was, on the 10th of *September*, 1747, ſeized with a violent Fever, attended with a profuſe Diarrhœa, which, in about ſeven Days Time, reduced him extremely low. At this Period he took thirty Grains of the Fever Powder, about ſix o'Clock in the Evening; about eight it threw him into a profuſe Sweat, upon which he found himſelf much eaſier and better. This Sweat continued on him for about four Hours, and as ſoon as that was gone off, it purged him conſiderably, though without giving him any Sickneſs or Pain. The next Morning his Fever left him entirely, and he found himſelf in good Spirits, and ſoon recovered Strength.

REMARKS.

Mr. *Barrow* having been educated in Pharmacy, he might be a better Judge of the Operations and Succeſs of this Remedy, than ſome others. It is obſervable that he took but one Doſe, and no other Medicine.

Some Time in the Year 1742, *I happened to be at a Tavern near the* Hay-Market, *and hearing accidentally of a Woman who was likely to die of a Fever, I remember I ſent her a Doſe of Powder; and another for her Child, who, I was informed, was as dangerouſly ill as the Mother, which I ordered to be divided into two. Four or five Days after I ſaw the Woman abroad, in a tolerable State of Health. This was much talked of at that Time; but as I did not attend the Woman myſelf, nor ever ſaw the others ſhe mentions, I am obliged to relate the four following Caſes in her own Words.*

The Caſe of Sarah Francis, *and that of her Nurſe and two Children.*

SARAH FRANCIS, of *Little Suffolk-Street*, in the *Hay-Market*, St. *James's*, was, in the latter End of *October*, 1742, ſeized with a violent Fever, which continued upon me three Week; during the greateſt Part of which Time I was light-headed and inſenſible, and ſo very weak and ill, that the Neighbours, and People who attended me, expected my Death every Hour. At this Time a Gentleman, who was at a Tavern in the Neighbourhood, ſent me a Powder, and ordered the Meſſenger to ſtay and ſee me take it. After I had taken it about a Quarter of an Hour I fell aſleep, and continued ſleeping about two Hours; but this I relate only from the Report of thoſe about me, for I was delirious. As ſoon as I awoke, I was perfectly ſenſible, found myſelf very ſick, vomited ſeveral Times, and purged frequently; and when this was over I fell faſt aſleep, and continued ſleeping ſeveral Hours, and ſweat profuſely; upon which I recovered perfectly from my Fever, and was well enough in a few Days to purſue my Buſineſs.

After this my Nurſe, who attended me in my Illneſs, was taken violently ill of the ſame Kind of Fever, being very light-headed for ſeveral Days; and upon taking two

Doſes

Doſes of the ſame Powder, which operated much in the ſame Manner it had done with me, ſhe perfectly recovered.

At the ſame Time that I was ill myſelf of this Fever, my Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was about ſeven Years old, was ill of the ſame Fever, and very light-headed and raving. She took two half Doſes of the ſame Medicine, which operated nearly in the ſame Manner it had done with me, and perfectly cured the Fever.

A few days after this, my Daughter *Henrietta*, who was about four Years old, was ſeized with the ſame Diſorder, attended with the ſame Circumſtances; and, upon taking two half Doſes of the ſame Powder, ſhe was perfectly cured. In all theſe Caſes we had no Occaſion to take any other Medicine.

Sarah Francis.

The Caſe of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle, *a Cabinet-maker of* Weſt-Street, St. Ann's, Weſtminſter, *gives the following Relation.*

SIR, *November* 12, 1747.

I Was for near thirty Years afflicted at Intervals with a violent Pain in my Head, and was ſubject to a Fever on taking any little Cold. About the Middle of *July*, 1743, I was taken ill of a violent Fever, which continued on me eight Day, when it grew to ſuch an Height, that I was deprived of all my Senſes; at this Time I took a Doſe of your Fever Powder, which made me vomit three or four Times, and then cauſed me to ſweat pretty much for four or five Hours. As ſoon as I began to ſweat my Fever abated; and when the Operation of the Powder was over, the Fever left me entirely, and I was well enough the next Morning to work at my Buſineſs. I was ſeized with the ſame Kind of Fever three ſeveral Times the next Year, in conſequence of getting Cold; but upon taking a Paper of the ſame Powder each Time, I was immediately cured. And, ſince taking the laſt Doſe of Powder, which was in the Beginning of *September*, 1744, I have been entirely freed from all thoſe Complaints, my Fever has never returned, and what I think is more extraordinary, that almoſt continued Head-ach, which I had

before

before from a Child, has never ſince given me the leaſt Uneaſineſs.

James Pringle.

Mr. *Pringle* is ſince removed to *Berwick-Street*, near St. *Anne*'s Church.

The Caſe of Mr. Robert Horſburgh *in* Conduit-Court, Long Acre.

I did not attend the following Caſe; but Mr. Horſburgh, *the Subject of it, gives me the following Relation.*

SIR, *Nov.* 23, 1747.

I Was, on or about the 18th of *October* 1747, ſeized with a violent Fever, which deprived me of all my Senſes, and every one that ſaw me thought it was improbable that I ſhould recover. On the 24th of *October*, a Gentlewoman adviſed me to take a Paper of your Fever Powder, which I did about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; after I had taken it about an Hour, it made me vomit ſeveral Times, and purged me very often, but without giving me Pain, and cauſed me to ſweat plentifully. After the Operation was over I fell faſt aſleep, and continued ſleeping till the next Morning, when I found myſelf perfectly recovered. The Fever entirely left me, and with it a Pain in the back Part of my Head, which I had been troubled with for upwards of two Years, and I have ever ſince enjoyed a good State of Health.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
Robert Horſburgh.

The Caſe of Mr. Joſeph Hands.

JOSEPH *HANDS*, about *November* 1746, was ſeized with a violent Fever, which continued on him about a Week, when his Maſter, the Honourable Mr. *Vere Powlett*, ordered him to apply to me. I gave him a Doſe of Powder, which made him to vomit three or four Times, purged him ſeveral Times, and made him ſweat plentifully for about 24 Hours; immediately after which the Fever entirely left him, he ſlept very well, and recovered without taking any thing more.

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In *July* 1747, he was again ſeized with a Fever, in conſequence of a violent Cold, which affected him with ſevere Pains in all his Limbs, and a violent Pain in his Head, with a Thirſt, and a Dryneſs of his Tongue: But upon taking two Doſes of the ſame Powder, he was immediately cured.

In *September* 1747, he was again ſeized with violent Pain in his Limbs, and a Fever, which ended in a Pleuriſy. I again gave him three Doſes of the ſame Powder, which operated much in the ſame Manner as the former had done, and entirely removed his Fever; for his Tongue, before rough and diſcoloured, became moiſt and red, his extreme Heat was abſolutely gone; and his Urine, before crude, depoſited a copious equal Sediment. But he could not get a Moment's Sleep, and complained that when he attempted to ſhut his Eyes, the Room ſeemed to turn round, and he had a thouſand inconſiſtent Ideas. Upon this Complaint, I directed for him thirty Grains of Muſk and twelve of Nitre. In half an Hour after taking it he fell faſt aſleep, continued ſleeping ten Hours, and awaked perfectly well. This laſt Circumſtance I mention as a Thing that is of great Conſequence in Practice, and of which I have had much Experience in ſimilar Caſes. Nothing is ſuperior to Muſk in Spaſmodic Diſorders, and nothing is equal to it in the Convulſions of Children. But I am afraid it is generally uſed in too ſmall Doſes to anſwer the End.

The Caſe of Mrs. Mary Beſt.

MRS. *Mary Beſt*, at the Golden Sugar-Loaves in *Bury-Street*, St. *James*'s, was, on the 4th Day of *September* 1747, ſeized with a violent Fever, having miſcarried three Days before. On the Day following, ſhe had ſo exceſſive a Pain in her Head, that it almoſt made her diſtracted, as ſhe expreſſed herſelf; ſhe continued in this Manner, without being able to ſleep a Moment, till the *Sunday* following, being the 6th, and that Day about 12 o'Clock ſhe took a Doſe of the Powder before mentioned. After ſhe had taken the Powder about half an Hour, ſhe was very ſick, and vomited pretty much, and purged three or four Times. About eight o'Clock ſhe fell faſt aſleep, and continued ſleeping and ſweating all Night,

and

and the next Morning ſhe got up perfectly well, without any Complaint of her Head, or any Signs of a Fever; and had no Return.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, *Attorney at Law, in* Red Lion-ſtreet, Holbourn, *gives me the following Caſe, which happened under his Inſpection.*

The Caſe of Mr. Beake Brooke, *and that of Mrs.* Mary Thackery, *Servant to Mr.* Thomas Brooke.

SIR,

MY Brother *Beake* was, on the 1ſt of *October* laſt, taken ill of a violent Fever, which in a few Days ran ſo high as to make him delirious, and to all Appearance he was in the utmoſt Danger, the Medicines he had taken having no Manner of Effect, and the Apothecary who attended him ſaid it would be a Miracle if he recovered. On the *Sunday* Morning, being the 8th, you viſited him, and gave him a Doſe of your Powder for Fevers about Noon, which made him vomit a little, and purged him pretty ſmartly, and ſweated him a good deal. As ſoon as the Operation was over he fell faſt aſleep, and continued ſleeping, and in a breathing Sweat all that Night, and the next Morning he was perfectly well of his Fever, and able to walk about. He went abroad two Days after, and has continued well ever ſince.

Mary Thackery, my Servant, was, on the 10th of *October* 1747, ſeized with a violent Pain in her Head, which brought on her a very bad Fever, and ſhe was light-headed for ſeveral Days: but upon taking one Doſe of your Powder, which purged her pretty much, and made her ſweat, the Fever entirely left her.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

Nov. 24, 1744. Tho. Brooke.

The Caſe of Miſs Eccles.

ON *Wedneſday* the 18th of *March* 1748, I was directed by a Lady of Diſtinction in *Weſtminſter*, to attend Miſs *Eccles* at her Brother-in-Law's, Mr. *Hodges*, at the

Peacock in *Cateaton-Street*. She was about twenty-two Years of Age, had enjoyed a general good State of Health, but was not of a very ſtrong Conſtitution. I underſtood that ſhe came out of the Country about a Month before, and was ſoon after ſeized with a pretty ſevere Cold, attended with a Cough. This was ſucceeded by a Diarrhœa, which I had Reaſon to believe would have terminated the Diſtemper. But it ſeems it was not thought proper that this ſhould continue; for ſhe had taken a great Number of Draughts and Boles, in which Diaſcordium, the Bark, and other Aſtringents and Opiates were Ingredients. Theſe had the intended Effect, for the Diarrhœa was checked; and upon this ſhe became feveriſh, her Pulſe high and quick, her Urine high-coloured, her Countenance remarkably red and florid, and ſhe was at Intervals ſomewhat delirious. Theſe Circumſtances I collected from thoſe about her. The Morning I viſited her, ſhe had taken twenty Grains of Ipacacuanha, which did not operate as an Emetic, but purged her copiouſly three Times; in Conſequence of which ſhe was manifeſtly better in all Reſpects. I was going to preſcribe, when the Apothecary mentioned a Phyſician who attended her, upon which I declined directing any Thing, till I had ſeen him, and an Appointment was made for our Meeting the next Morning at eleven. Accordingly I went at the Time; but the Doctor thought proper to behave in ſuch a Manner, that I deſerted the Patient, and left her entirely to his Management. But on *Tueſday*, *March* 24, Mr. *Hodges* came to my Houſe, and deſired earneſtly that I would ſee the young Lady again. Accordingly I made her a Viſit, and was informed, that the preceding Evening, upon ſome Repreſentations that had been made concerning the prodigious Number of Medicines ſhe was to take, the Doctor ſaid, it was not his Buſineſs to conſult the Intereſt of her Executors, for it was impoſſible ſhe could recover; and this, it ſeems, occaſioned my being called again. Miſs *Eccles* was at this Time exceſſively delirious, and had been ſo for ſome Days, during which Time ſhe had never ſlept; her Tongue was very much diſcoloured; her Pulſe extremely low and quick; her Heat was exceſſive; her Countenance extremely florid and red; and her Urine ſometimes pale, and ſometimes a little coloured, but crude. The Medicines ſhe had taken were cordial Draughts, and

Boles

Boles every ſix Hours, from the Time I left her; for I was informed there was ſome Suſpicion of a Miliary Fever, which was to be expelled through the Pores of the Skin. After having repreſented, before a great many of the Neighbours, the Hardſhip of attending a Lady under ſuch diſadvantageous Circumſtances, I conſented to undertake the Conduct of her Caſe. I immediately ordered bleeding in the Foot; applied a Bliſter to her Head, and ſtimulating Cataplaſms of Muſtard-ſeed and Horſe-radiſh to her Feet. Mean time I took care to procure two Stools by a Clyſter. That Evening ſhe took a Doſe of the Powder I have ſo often mentioned, which was repeated ſome Hours after; but neither had any perceivable Operation. The next Day, *March* 25, her Urine depoſited a copious Sediment, though ſhe ſtill continued delirious. I repeated the third Doſe of Powder, which, like the preceding, had no ſenſible Operation. Every Body, however, about her could perceive that ſhe was viſibly mended. In the Afternoon I gave her half an Ounce of *Glauber*'s Salt, which purged her twice. That Night ſhe ſlept. The next Morning, *March* 26, I found her in her Senſes, and ſo much recovered that I told the Family I thought her out of Danger. I repeated ſome more Doſes of *Glauber*'s Salt, and in a very few Days ſhe was perfectly well, except that ſhe remained very weak; but ſhe recovered enough to be married ſoon after.

REMARKS.

I cannot determine how far the Powder was inſtrumental in this Cure. To ſpeak my own Sentiments, I think that neither the Powder, nor the other Remedies, would have performed it alone, though I was ſo fortunate as to ſucceed by both: But as her Urine ſeparated immediately after taking the firſt Doſes, and as this is the general Effect it produces, I muſt aſcribe a good deal to it.

Upon this Occaſion, I cannot excuſe myſelf from obſerving, that I have frequently ſeen very conſiderable Effects produced by the Application of Cataplaſms to the Feet, prepared of Horſe-radiſh and Muſtard-ſeed, with a little old Yeaſt, and ſharp Vinegar. Phyſicians, who conſtantly treat Patients in the Hippocratic Method, waiting for a Criſis, and doing very little to interfere with the Operations of Nature, have abundant Opportunities of

obſerving, that the Piles, or Pains in the Feet, eminently relieve the Head. And therefore when theſe do not happen ſpontaneouſly, it has been thought expedient to excite them by Art. As to the Piles, it is not an eaſy Affair to bring them on ſoon enough to anſwer the Purpoſe; nor indeed can it be done at any time with any Degree of Certainty. It would, therefore, be a very great Improvement in Medicine, to diſcover a Method of exciting an Hæmorrhage from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins at Pleaſure, and with as much Facility as we can procure one from the Veins of the Arm, the Neck, or the Foot; for I make no Doubt but by this Means we ſhould have it in our Power generally to ſecure the Head. But with Reſpect to Pains in the Feet it is otherwiſe; for theſe may be, and are, frequently excited by the Application of Cantharides, Euphorbium, and other ſtimulating Ingredients. But theſe Cataplaſms anſwer the End much ſooner and more effectually, than any other Topic whatever; eſpecially if the Feet are previouſly ſoftened by ſoaking them in Milk and Water; and if, inſtead of applying them to the Soles, the whole Feet are involved in them, ſpread pretty thick on a Linnen Cloth. I have almoſt daily Inſtances of Patients being rouſed from a Coma, or recovered from a Delirium, in a few Hours, by theſe Meaſures, with a Degree of ſalutary Pain, little inferior to the Rack; and this I eſteem the ſureſt Prognoſtic of returning Health; and on the contrary, I generally find an Inſenſibility or Abſence of Pain, after the Application of theſe Cataplaſms for a reaſonable Time, to be the moſt certain Preſage of approaching Death. I need not mention, that they ſhould be renewed from Time to Time as they become dry; or that when they have excited a ſufficient Degree of Pain, or when that becomes intolerable, they may be removed, leſt the continued Torture ſhould fruſtrate the End propoſed, by depriving the Patient of that Opportunity of getting natural Sleep which it has afforded him, and which may reaſonably be expected under this Management. The Judicious will know when to re-apply them, and how to regulate the Degree of Pain, that it may be ſufficient to anſwer the Purpoſe, without running into ſuch an Extreme as to defeat the Intention. I do not ſpeak of theſe Applications as a late Diſcovery, for Sinapiſms are almoſt as old as Medicine; but I could not forbear

ſaying

ſaying thus much, becauſe I do not find that they are uſed in the common Courſe of Practice; and becauſe the great and good Effects I have often known them to produce, convince me, that it is an inexcuſable Omiſſion to neglect them, when the Patient is delirious or comatoſe, or when the Head is apprehended to be in Danger.

This Caſe farther affords me an Opportunity of ſpeaking my Sentiments upon a Subject of vaſt Conſequence in Practice, I mean that of a Miliary Fever. And I hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty, who think differently from me, will excuſe me, if I am not ſo far a Sceptic, as to call in Queſtion ſome Points of Doctrine relative to this Diſtemper, which I find at preſent univerſally received as unqueſtionable Maxims. Sir *David Hamilton*, the celebrated Man-Midwife, ſome Years ago, wrote a Treatiſe expreſly on this Diſorder; and I muſt confeſs I have often met with the Fever he deſcribes, attended with innumerable Veſicles upon the Breaſt, or all over the Body, about the Size of a Pin's Head. But this I have very ſeldom obſerved to happen, except in the Fevers of Child-bed Women, and that only when an exceſs of Heat had been previouſly excited by the Seaſon of the Year, the Regimen, or Medicines; or when due Evacuations had been neglected in the Beginning, and in Conſequence of this the Febrile Heat had been ſuffered to riſe to an extravagant Pitch. I, therefore, always conſidered theſe Miliary Eruptions as the Offspring of Heat only, by whatever Means it was produced; and never had the leaſt Reaſon to apprehend that they were cauſed by any Kind of Malignity or Poiſon antecedent to, or coeval with, the Fever. And in Conſequence of theſe Sentiments, I have ſeldom or never ſollicited their Protruſion by Sudorifics: but inſtead of that, have almoſt always judged it more prudent to prevent them, by curing the Fever before it arrived at that Stage in which they generally appear.

I do not know that the Name of Miliary Fever is at preſent confined to the Diſtemper above-mentioned; but ſo far as I have been able to inform myſelf, this Name ſhould ſeem to extend to all ſorts of Fevers attended with a great Number of ſmall Eruptions, not yet diſtinguiſhed by any particular Name. Theſe, it is true, frequently occur in accute Diſeaſes, if the Patient is kept very warm and takes many Cordials; but they as often happen to

thoſe who uſe much Exerciſe in hot Weather, or who travel into hot Climates, without any Fever or Cardiacs. Hence I have been induced to eſteem them as the pure Effects of too intenſe Heat, and otherwiſe as independent of the Fever, and as little to be regarded in the Treatment, as a long Beard, or a dirty Face, when ſhaving or waſhing have been neglected, in Conſequence of an acute Diſorder. Of this, however, I will venture to be poſitive, that let the Phyſician but remove the Fever, and either no Miliary Eruptions will be protruded; or if they are, they will be ſo perfectly inoffenſive, as neither to deſerve any Notice, or any particular Treatment.

Upon the Whole, I have many Reaſons to ſuſpect that many of the Miliary Fevers we hear of, are intirely the Children of Art, and that Nature is very little concerned in their Generation. In order to explain how I apprehend they may be at any Time produced, give me leave for once to ſuppoſe a Caſe. Let the ſtrongeſt Porter or Chairman that can be met with, in the moſt entire State of Health, be confined to his Bed in a very warm Room; let him take every four Hours hot Sudorifics, and let Sweats be ſollicited by drinking plentifully Sack or White Wine Whey, and by all other Methods that can be contrived. He will ſoon find himſelf hot, reſtleſs, and uneaſy; and in ſome Days Nature will probably attempt his Relief, by exciting a Diarrhœa. Let this be immediately checked, and ſoon after he will become delirious, and will ſleep either very uneaſy, or not all. Then let a Bliſter be laid on his Back, and, in the Progreſs of this Treatment, half a Dozen more on various Parts of the Body, and let the ſame Medicines and Regimen be continued. He will become more hot, reſtleſs, and delirious, be excruciated with the Strangury, and very likely ſweat profuſely, while the Symptoms continually increaſe. When he has been thus managed a certain Numbers of Days, fourteen for Example, or, if theſe are not ſufficient, twenty, it is a thouſand to one that Miliary Eruptions will appear upon the Surface of the Skin; and then withdrawing the heating Medicines, and Regimen, and giving him ſome Stools, it is poſſible he may recover.

The three following Caſes may poſſibly convince thoſe whom Facts can influence, that all the Maxims commonly received, relative to Miliary Fevers, are not ſtrictly true.

The

The Caſe of Mrs. Sarah Hayes.

MRS. *Sarah Hayes*, Wife to Mr. *Hayes*, a Waiter at *White*'s Chocolate Houſe, St. *James's-ſtreet*, aged twenty-two, was, on *Sunday* the 1ſt of *May*, 1748, taken with a Shivering, ſucceeded by an exceſſive Heat; and on *Monday* the 2d was confined to her Bed. Her Fever continued increaſing till about the 11th of *May*, during all which Time ſhe had little or no ſleep, and ſweated profuſely. At this Period Miliary Eruptions began to appear on her Breaſt and Arms, which continued about three Days, and then diſappeared; upon which ſhe was much worſe, and began to be exceſſively delirious and inſenſible, inſomuch as not to know her Huſband, or any of her Friends; her Tongue was exceſſively dry and black, and her Urine without any Sediment, and pale. In this Condition, on *Friday*, *May* the 20th, in the Evening, I viſited her; ſhe took a Doſe of Fever Powder, upon which ſhe was very ſick the greateſt Part of the Night, puked gently ſeveral Times, and purged four or five Times. The next Morning her Tongue began to be moiſt and red, her Urine ſomewhat Turbid, her Pulſe regular, and much leſs quick, and her feveriſh Heat was greatly diminiſhed, inſomuch as to be ſcarcely perceiveable. On *Sunday* Morning ſhe was much better, but her Delirium ſtill continued, and ſhe ſlept very little. On *Sunday* Night ſhe took a large Doſe of Muſk, and towards Five in the Morning ſlept for ſome Hours, and continued ſleeping at Intervals till the *Wedneſday* Morning following, when ſhe perfectly recovered her Senſes and Health, without any other Medicine, except ſome few gentle Purges; and during my Attendance I think ſhe took three or four neutral Draughts.

The Caſe of Mr. Benjamin Freer.

ON *Monday*, *June* 20, 1748, *Benjamin Freer*, about nineteen Years old, a Waiter now at the *Sun* Tavern in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, had been ill ſeveral Days of a Fever, and this Day Miliary Eruptions began to appear on his Arms, which the next Day, Tueſday the 21ſt, diſappeared; and though he ſweated very much, his Tongue became very dry, and he began to be delirious and convulſed, inſomuch, that on *Friday* the 24th, his Tongue was black, dry, cracked and ſore, and he was exceſſively

exceſſively delirious, perpetually muttering ſomething that could not be underſtood, and throwing off the Bed-Cloaths, could with Difficulty be kept in Bed, and was exceedingly convulſed all over. In this Condition I was called to him, and about Noon, *June* 24, he took one full Doſe of Fever Powder, which gave him five Stools. At Night his Tongue began to be moiſt and red, and he ſpoke more intelligibly; but yet was, at Intervals, delirious. He took half a Doſe more about Nine, and it was repeated about Four; but neither of theſe had any perceivable Operation. On *Saturday* the 25th, about Eleven in the Morning, he took another whole Doſe, which gave him three Stools. At Night his Tongue was much more moiſt and red; he was more ſenſible, and his Convulſions much leſs. That Night he ſlept three Hours, and ſweated very gently. On *Sunday* the 26th, by Eleven in the Morning, his Convulſions entirely ceaſed, his Tongue became red and moiſt: he was very ſenſible, and in every Reſpect ſo well as to be thought out of Danger. The next Day he took a gentle Purge, which was repeated two or three Times, and perfectly recovered.

REMARKS.

The Obſervations I would make upon the two preceding Caſes are, that Maxim generally received in Phyſic is falſe, importing, that when Miliary Eruptions appear on the Skin in Fevers, and ſoon after recede, without any Poſſibility of being brought out again, the Patient almoſt always dies delirious and convulſed. For in theſe two Caſes, and many more I could inſtance, the Patients have recovered with great Eaſe, notwithſtanding the Retroceſſion of the Eruptions above-mentioned. And ſecondly, that as the Reproduction of theſe Efflorescences was in no Degree neceſſary to the Cure of the Fever, I ſhould ſtrongly ſuſpect, that their firſt Appearance was of as little Uſe; and if of no Service here, I ſee no Reaſon to imagine they are at any Time of Conſequence enough to deſerve a particular Treatment. Of this, however, I think myſelf abundantly certain, that let the Phyſician take Care to moderate the Fever in ſuch a Manner, that the Symptoms may not run into Exceſs, and *the vital Powers*, or what is uſually underſtood by the Word *Nature*, will ſo regulate the Diſorder as to produce and keep them out, if it ſhould be conducive to the

Preſervation

Preſervation of the Individual; and never expel them at all, or ſuffer them to recede, if they are ſuperfluous or injurious. And with Reſpect to the Delirium, Convulſions, and that Train of fatal Symptoms which uſually are ſaid to enſue upon the Diſappearance of Miliary Eruptions, I muſt be ſo candid as to confeſs, that I have aſcribed theſe generally to the very hot Medicines uſually exhibited with a View of expelling them; for I know that in other Fevers, the ſame heating Medicines will produce the very ſame Symptoms.

The Caſe of Mrs. Anne Medley.

ANNE MEDLEY, a young Woman about twenty-five Years of Age, being upon a Viſit to a Relation at *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, forty Miles from *London*, was on *Monday*, *May* the 30th, about Four o'Clock in the Morning, ſeized with a violent Pain in her Right Hip, and a Fever, which increaſed till *Thurſday* Morning, at which Time her Fever was exceſſive, and her Pain now ſpread all over her, was intolerable. On *Monday* the Day ſhe was taken ill, ſhe loſt ten or twelve Ounces of Blood, which was very ſizey. In this Condition, however, on *Wedneſday*, *June* the 1ſt, ſhe ſet out for *London*, being perſuaded ſhe ſhould have more Care taken of her at home than in a ſtrange Place. That Night ſhe arrived at *Chelmsford*, and was there told that her Diſtemper was the Gout, and that ſhe muſt drink for her Life ſtrong Wines, in order to keep it from her Stomach. That Night ſhe took ſtrong White-Wine Whey, with Hartſhorn Drops, which did her a great deal of Miſchief; for next Morning ſhe was much worſe in every Reſpect. That Morning, *Thurſday*, *June* the 2d, ſhe ſet forward for *London*, and upon the Road drank near a Bottle of White-Wine, the ſtrongeſt that could be procured, in Purſuance of the Inſtructions ſhe had received. As her Diſorder was from the firſt a ſevere Inflammatory Fever, the Wine had the Effect which might reaſonably be expected from it; that is, inflamed her to an exceſſive Degree. She came home that Evening from the Inn in a Chair, but with the utmoſt Difficulty, and was very near expiring in it, in all Appearance. When ſhe was undreſſed, her Right Leg was extremely ſwelled and black; and the Skin was cracked and diſcharged Ichor and Blood, and her

her Pain and Fever raged with the utmoſt Violence. In this Condition ſhe took half a Doſe of Fever Powder, which gave her four or five Stools, and made her puke a little, and raiſed a gentle Sweat. The next Morning, *June* the 3d, the Tumor of the Leg ſubſided; ſhe was in much leſs Pain, and her Fever was much abated. On *Saturday*, *June* the 4th, ſhe loſt twelve Ounces of Blood, which was extremely ſizey; and at Night the Powder was repeated, with much the ſame Effect as the firſt. On *Sunday*, *June* the 5th, ſhe loſt ten Ounces more of Blood, as ſizey as before; and at Night a Bliſter was applied to her Back. *Monday*, *June* the 6th, her Fever was very moderate, but her Pains continued exceſſive, and ſhe could get no Sleep. She loſt ten Ounces of Blood, more ſizey than the firſt. Till *Sunday* the 12th ſhe took three or four Times a Day Nitre and other neutral Salts; and was three Times purged with *Glauber*'s Salt. On that Day a great Quantity of Miliary Eruptions appeared upon her Breaſt and Arms, but very faintly. The ſame neutral Salts and Purges were continued till *Sunday*, *June* the 19th, and the Miliary Eruptions came forward pretty well. The Pains ſtill continued with Violence; and ſhe had never cloſed her Eyes to ſleep from the firſt Seiſure, that is, for twenty Days. This Morning her Urine, which had all the Time been high coloured and crude, was as pale as Rock Water. Her Fever returned with Violence, and ſhe began to be very delirious. She loſt immediately ten Ounces of Blood, which continued ſizey as before, and in an Hour took a very large Doſe of Fever Powder, which made her very ſick all Day, and gave her eighteen Stools: After the third of which, her Urine became again high coloured, and at Night depoſited a copious Sediment. After every Stool ſhe was manifeſtly better, inſomuch, that in the Evening the Delirium ceaſed, and ſhe was perfectly in her Senſes. That Night, after taking a Doſe of Muſk, ſhe ſlept for the firſt Time from Twelve to One, but awaked in great Confuſion and Pain: At Five in the Morning of the 20th ſhe fell aſleep again, and ſlept till Seven, but awakened in the ſame Confuſion. At this Time the Miliary Eruptions were come very forward, appeared with very ſmall white Heads, which broke, and diſcharged a Water. From this Time ſhe was perfectly

fectly free from her Fever, but her Pains continued, though leſs violent. She ſlept from Time to Time, but as her Sleep was very much confuſed and diſturbed, the Evening of *Tueſday*, *June* the 21ſt, ſhe took half a Dram of Muſk, and twelve Grains of Nitre. That Night ſhe ſlept pretty well, and continued to ſleep ever after with more Eaſe. From this Time ſhe was pretty free from her Fever; but when the firſt Miliary Efflorescences went off, a ſecond Crop appeared, and after that a third, but with little or no Inconvenience, for ſhe was able to ſit up the greateſt Part of the Day, and ſoon recovered; except that for ſome Time ſhe was affected with Pains in the Arms and Legs, returning upon any conſiderable Alteration of the Weather.

REMARKS.

The young Woman, who is the Subject of this Hiſtory, two Days before her Journey, had heated herſelf exceſſively by ironing Linen, and had been ſo imprudent as to go into a damp Cellar, and drink Small-beer, whilſt in a violent Sweat; and the Day on which ſhe travelled was exceſſively hot and ſultry. Theſe Circumſtances, added to the prepoſterous Treatment of her Diſorder whilſt abroad, excited an Inflammation to the higheſt Degree imaginable; inſomuch that the Heat of her Diſtemper, which was exceſſive, performed the Office of heating Medicines and Cordials, and excited Miliary Eruptions. But the Judicious will obſerve, that little Regard was paid to theſe Appearances, and that nothing was attempted with a View of promoting them. Inſtead of that, all the Evacuations, the Medicines, and Regimen, tended to cool, to check the Violence of the Inflammation, to remove the Fever, or at leaſt to keep it within due Bounds. The Succeſs anſwered my Expectations.

It often happens, that Perſons of both Sexes, upon taking a violent Cold, are ſeized with an utter Loſs of Appetite, Dejection of Spirits, violent Coughs, Pains in the Breaſt, and ſometimes in the Arms and Legs, and all thoſe Symptoms which uſually accompany a Conſumption. I give, therefore, the following Caſes, as Specimens of what may be expected in ſuch Diſorders from the Uſe of the Powder.

The Caſe of Mr. Thomas Carter, *at the* Sun *and* Apple-Tree, *in* White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. *Carter* was, on *May* 3, 1748, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, ſeized with a violent Shivering, which laſted about three Hours. He was put to Bed, and when the Shivering ceaſed, he became exceſſively hot and feveriſh. The next Morning his Apothecary took away about ten Ounces of Blood. From the firſt he was much afflicted with Pains in his Bowels; he could get but very little Sleep, and was generally delirious, with very few and ſhort Intervals. In this State he continued till the 15th of the ſame Month, his Medicines were warm Cordials and Diaphoretics. A Bliſter was applied to his Back, and two to his Arms; and he had ſeveral Clyſters, being exceſſively coſtive during the whole Illneſs. About the 16th he was ſeized with a very ſevere Cough, and his Legs began to ſwell pretty much, and pitted. On the 21ſt he was removed to *Kenſington*, in a very weak Condition; the Dilirium having ceaſed for a few Days. Whilſt he continued there, the Cough and Swelling of his Legs increaſed greatly, and he became daily weaker, inſomuch, that on *July* the 1ſt, he was, with much Difficulty, brought to Town, as his Family and Friends thought, to die; and that Day his Wife was told, by one concerned in Phyſic, that he would ſleep no more in this World.

July the 1ſt, about Seven in the Evening, I viſited him for the firſt Time, and found him too weak to walk acroſs the Chamber. His Cough was ſo exceſſive, that he had ſcarcely ſlept a Moment for many Nights; and every Night he ſpit more than a half Pint Baſon of a yellow and green viſcid Matter, very frothy, and mixed with Pus. His Pulſe was ſcarcely perceivable: His Tongue dry and white: He was exceſſively thirſty, and very deaf: His Urine was very red, crude, and ſmall in Quantity; and his Legs very much ſwelled. This Evening I directed an Emulſion of Sperma-Ceti, with Opobalſam and a little Rhubarb to procure a Stool.

July the 2d, I made him a ſecond Viſit, and found him much in the ſame Condition as the Day before. As I judged there was Reaſon to believe the Diſorder of his Lungs depended on his Fever, I gave him that Night

Night twelve Grains of the Fever Powder. At this Time he complained very much, as he had done ſome Time, of a Pain and great Soreneſs at the lower Part of his Breaſt on the Right Side. *July* 3, in the Morning, I thought him ſomewhat better, for his Urine depoſited a copious white Sediment, was more in Quantity, and he was much leſs feveriſh and thirſty, and better in Spirits, having got a little Sleep: This Night he took fifteen Grains more of the ſame Medicine. *July* 4, his Thirſt was very much abated, his Tongue moiſt and red, his Urine in large Quantity, and he had ſlept ſome Hours the preceding Night; ſo that I thought him upon the Whole much better. This Night a Doſe of fifteen Grains of the Powder was repeated.

July 5, he had ſlept a good deal; his Cough, Spitting, Thirſt, and Deafneſs were much better. This Night he took fifteen Grains more.

July 6 and 7, he continued mending, and took each Night fifteen Grains of the Powder, which till this Time had no ſenſible Operation. But,

July 8, he took another Doſe of fifteen Grains, and was reſtleſs and uneaſy till Two o'Clock, when he vomited twice plentifully, ſo as to fill a Chamber-pot half full of yellow frothy Phlegm; and immediately after he fell aſleep, and continued ſleeping till near Eight, without once coughing or ſpitting.

July 9, I found him ſurpriſingly better, every bad Symptom being much abated. This Night a Doſe of fifteen Grains was repeated: About two in the Morning he vomited plentifully, then ſlept till Eight, as the preceding Night.

July 10, I found him ſo much recovered, that I judged him out of Danger. From this Time his Cough was ſo little troubleſome, that he could ſleep eight or nine Hours without being once diſturbed. He ſpit but little, and that of a good Colour and Conſiſtence. The ſwelling of his Legs gradually abated; his Appetite returned, ſo as to be craving, and he grew plump and ſtrong, ſo as to walk in *Somerſet* Gardens and the Park, almoſt every Day. From this Time he took the Powder only once in two or three Days, and on the other Evenings ſome gentle catharetic Pills, to give him a Motion or two the next Day.

July 29, he went to the *Melon-Ground*, at *Mill-Bank*, walked for an Hour, and then walked home.

Auguſt 7, he walked to *Marybone*, thence to *Tottenham-Court*, and thence home.

Auguſt 8, he went to *Fulham* in a Coach, and walked all the Way home.

Since that Time he has been perfectly well: But leſt I ſhould aſcribe too much to the Powder, I muſt remark, that from the Time I was firſt conſulted, I confined him to a very ſtrict Regimen, and forbid all Manner of Fleſh and all Sorts of fermented Liquors. His Food conſiſted principally of Broths, Milk, the raw White of an Egg beat up with Sugar, and other Things of the ſame Kind; he had the Liberty of drinking plentifully of the Juices of baked Cherries and Currants, the Fruits then in Seaſon.

The Caſe of Mr. Giles Alſop, *a Hatter, in* White-Hart Yard, Drury-Lane.

MR. *Giles Alſop* was, about the Middle of *March*, 1749, ſeized with a ſlow Fever, attended with great Lowneſs of Spirits and Dejection, a Cough and conſiderable Spitting, an utter Loſs of Appetite, Want of Sleep, and Thirſt, inſomuch that he was thought to be in a Conſumption. In this Situation he loſt ſome Blood, and took every Night ten Grains of the Fever Powder, which only made him ſweat very gently. He found himſelf much better immediately, and in a Fortnight was perfectly reſtored to his Health.

The Caſe of Mr. Benjamin Pinchis.

MR. *Benjamin Pinchis*, Coachman to a noble Earl, was, about the 20th of *December*, 1748, ſeized with Pains in his Back, Sides, and Limbs, attended with a feveriſh Indiſpoſition, and an abſolute Want of Reſt, together with perpetual Tremblings. On *Wedneſday*, *Jan.* 4, 1748-9, he took half a Doſe of the Powder, which gave him one Stool, and made him ſweat profuſely. At One in the Morning he took another, which made him vomit once, procured three Stools, and made him ſweat till Nine on *Thurſday* Morning: By the Evening of which Day he was perfectly well.

The Caſe of Mrs. Kidney.

MRS. *Clark*, now Mrs. *Kidney*, Wife to Mr. *Kidney*, of *Goldſmiths-Hall*, had been for upwards of two Years

Years afflicted with a Fever on her Spirits and Nerves, as it was called, which reduced her ſo very low, that ſhe was unable to ſee any Company, and was ready to ſink down at the leaſt Noiſe; every Object ſeemed diſtorted and frightful, and ſo great Watchfulneſs attended the Diſorder, that ſhe has been often ſix or eight Nights ſucceſſively without Sleep, though One Hundred and Twenty Drops of Liquid Laudanum were given her at a Time to procure it. Her Friends tried all Means for her Relief that were adviſed, but without Effect, and ſhe was ſuppoſed paſt all Hopes of Recovery. She was perſuaded to take ſeven Grains of the Fever Powder, which made her a little ſick, then occaſioned a gentle Sweat, and after that purged her twice; when the Operation was over, ſhe found herſelf infinitely better. However, purſuant to the Directions, ſhe took ſeven Grains more of the ſame Powder, which had nearly the ſame Effect as the former; and in three or four Days ſhe perfectly recovered her Health.

Thus much was ſent me by the Lady in Queſtion, before I had ſeen her: But upon examining into the Particulars of the Caſe, I found ſomething very remarkable attending it. She had been bit by a mad Dog about two Years before, and had never been perfectly well afterwards. But the next Year, nearly at the ſame Seaſon in which ſhe had received the Wound, all the Symptoms above-mentioned appeared with great Violence. What Meaſures were taken I cannot learn, but in ſome Weeks ſhe became much better. The ſecond Year, at the ſame Seaſon, her Diſorders were again exaſperated as before; and it was then ſhe took the Fever Powder, with the Succeſs mentioned above.

The Caſes of many People occur in medicinal Writers, who, after receiving a Bite from a mad Dog, have been ſeized periodically with moſt of thoſe Symptoms which precede and accompany the *Hydrophobia*. *Hildanus* gives an Inſtance of this Kind in a Letter from *Roſcius*. The Lady who is the Subject of his Obſervation, as I remember, had Returns of her Diſorder every ſeven Years at firſt, and afterwards more frequently. We read of ſomething of the like Kind in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, that happened to two Boys in *Ireland*. And I have been told by a Gentleman of Veracity, of a Caſe where the Diſtemper

appeared periodically in a Boy who was Whipper-in to a Pack of Fox-Hounds in the North of *England*. I do not relate this by way of recommending this Medicine in that Species of Madneſs excited by the Bite of a mad Dog, becauſe I have no farther Experience of its Efficacy. And as Quickſilver will both prevent and cure it, (as is ſhewn in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, and in my Pamphlet upon this Subject) it would be trifling, as well as inhuman, to neglect a certain Remedy for the Sake of an Experiment.

The Caſe of Mary Smith, *of* Babraham, *near* Hogmagog, *the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of* Godolphin.

ON *Wedneſday* the 4th of *December*, 1748, ſhe was ſeized with a violent Fever and ſore Throat, which continued to grow worſe, without any Intermiſſion, till *Sunday* the 8th, when ſhe was blooded, and a Bliſter was laid to her Back; the Fever ſtill heightened, and ſhe grew delirious: On *Monday* Morning ſhe was ſeized with convulſive Twitches, the Fever was burning hot, and her Speech altered, ſo as at Times not to be underſtood. At Ten that Morning Mr. *Anthony Froling*, a Servant of Lord *Godolphin*'s, gave her fifteen Grains of the Fever Powder. In half an Hour after ſhe was in a profuſe Sweat, which continued above an Hour. She had one ſmall Puke, and in the Afternoon two Stools. At Night the Fever abated, and ſhe got ſome Sleep; (of which ſhe had not had a Wink before from her being firſt taken ill) the Fever continued to abate all *Tueſday*, and on *Wedneſday* ſhe took fifteen Grains more of the Powder, which had no viſible Operation, but ſhe ſtill continued to mend, and the Fever abated, though it was not quite gone off; the Complaint in her Throat ſtill continued; and on *Friday* the 23d ſhe took the like Doſe of Powder, which only ſweated her for near three Hours. On this the Fever went off, and the ſore Throat, in a Manner, was quite well.

The Caſe of Mrs. Margaret Mincing.

MRS. *Margaret Mincing*, then Servant to the Honourable Mr. *Drax*, in *Pall-Mall*, was on *Monday March* the 9th, 1748, extremely ill of a Fever. She was very hot and thirſty, had not ſlept for three Days and Nights, was very coſtive, had violent Pains in her Head, and likewiſe all over her; her Face, Arms, and Legs were very

very much convulſed. That Night about Eleven ſhe took a Doſe of Powder, which in about an Hour made her a little ſick, but without vomiting. About the ſame Time a Bliſter was applied to her Back, and ſtimulating Cataplaſms to her Feet. She ſweated all that Night plentifully, and the next Morning, about Seven, took another Doſe of Powder, in Conſequence of which, ſhe ſweated all that Day, and by Ten o'Clock in the Morning all her Pains and Convulſions ceaſed, and the Fever ſeemed entirely cured. On *Friday* Morning, *March* 11, the convulſive Motions returned, together with the Pains in her Head, but without any Feveriſh Heat. About eight in the Morning ſhe took another Powder, which raiſed a gentle Sweat; and at Eleven the Convulſions and Pains entirely ceaſed. She then took a very gentle Purge which operated ſeveral Times. She had no Return of her Pains, Convulſions, or Fever, but recovered perfectly.

Very ſoon after this, I had Intelligence, that a violent epedemical Fever raged in *Dorſetſhire*, of which ſcarcely one in Fifteen of thoſe that were ſeized with it recovered. And upon this I requeſted Mr. *Drax*, who from the preceding Caſe had contracted a favourable Opinion of the Medicine, to ſend a Quantity of it to his Steward in that County, with proper Directions, and Orders to diſtribute it in the Manner he thought moſt proper for the Welfare of his Neighbours. And I am perſuaded that the ſame Spirit of Humanity which prevailed upon him to grant my Petition, has given him ſufficient Reaſon not to regret his Compliance. For his Steward ſends me the following Account:

To Dr. JAMES.

SIR, *Charborough*, 15th July, 1749.

I Received yours, but the Hurry of Buſineſs I am engaged in, with the Diſtance of Time ſince the Fever raged here, would not permit me to collect the following Caſes (with that Exactneſs I have aimed at) ſooner; and indeed, I am ſtill afraid, that for want of Attendance on the ſeveral ſick Perſons, and Knowledge in the Phyſical Way, ſeveral Symptoms have eſcaped my Notice.

The Fever that raged here from the Beginning of *March* to the latter End of *May*, 1748, was generally fatal; not above one in ten got over it. Their firſt Complaint was a Chilline ſs and Pain in all their Limbs, which

ſoon

ſoon ſettled in the Throat, Breaſt, or Side, but generally in the latter; and in a few Hours after they were taken, they were ſo diſpirited and extremely ill, that one would have thought them juſt expiring; and indeed a great many did at the End of three Days, and the Generality at the End of five Days. I obſerved that when this Fever was moſt fatal it was attended with a Purging.

The Reaſon why no more of your Powders were taken in this, the Fever had made great Progreſs before they came here; and after I had received them, it required ſome Time and Difficulty to perſuade the Country People to take them, who by their natural Diſlike to Medicine, and the Prejudice they entertained of the Powders being Mercury, or ſomething of a poiſonous Nature, they choſe rather to die than to lay violent Hands on themſelves. Whether theſe weak Notions were nurſed by the Phyſicians and Apothecaries here I am not certain; but I have ſome Reaſon to think they were, becauſe I have heard ſome of them in public Company endeavour to diſcredit the Powders, by calling them a Quack Compoſition, and the like. This, though eaſily ſeen through by People of ſmall Penetration, yet with the Multitude had ſome Weight; but, at laſt, Experience convinced them, that the Powders were found more efficacious than Bleeding and Bliſtering, the Methods perſued by the Phyſicians and Apothecaries.

The Caſe of the firſt Perſon who took your Powders here, *viz. Henry Hain*, of *Lytchet* near *Pool*, in the County of *Dorſet*, was taken in *March*, 1748, with a cold Shivering, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which ſoon brought on a violent Fever, and in two or three Days he was thought very dangerouſly ill; being informed of his Condition, I ſent him a Doſe of your Powder with proper Directions, which I copied out of your Diſſertation on Fevers; the Powders ſweated him very much, and his Pains and Fever abated; but the Nurſe imprudently gave him a Clyſter before the Operation of the Powder was over, and he thereby took freſh Cold, which brought on the Fever more violent than ever; I ſent him another Doſe, which operated as before, and probably would have immediately cured him, had he been prevented from going down Stairs too ſoon, which laid him up again for ſome Days; however, he got over it, and has continued well ever ſince.

Mr.

Mr. *George Goodwin*, of *Morden* near *Wareham*, Carpenter, was taken in *March* 1748, with a Chilliness, and a great Pain in his Limbs, which was soon followed with a violent Fever, and a great Oppression at his Breast, and a Pain in his Side; after he had been blooded four or five Times without Relief, I sent him a Dose of your Powder, which sweated him very much, and in five or six Hours after he had taken it, he found himself quite easy, and the Fever perfectly gone, and has remained well to this Day.

William Isaac, of *Morden*, was taken about the same Time with the like Complaints; after he had been twice blooded I gave him a Dose of your Powder, which sweated him very much, and in a few Hours his Fever left him, and he has continued well to this Day.

Elizabeth Gwaler, of *Morden*, was likewise taken with a violent Fever, and without Bleeding or using any other Means but taking one Dose of your Powder, (which sweated her very much) the Fever left her in four Hours after she took it, and returned no more.

Daniel Travers, of *Morden*, was, in *April* 1748, seized with a violent Fever, and a Pain in his Breast and Side, but by taking one Dose of your Fever Powder, the Fever left him, and he has remained well to this Day.

Mr. *Thomas Oliver*, of *Spetisbury*, near *Blandford*, aged upwards of sixty Years, was, in *June* 1748, taken with a violent pleuritic Fever; after he had been blooded and tried several Medicines in vain, he was advised to send for a Dose of your Fever Powder, which sweated him very much, and by taking the second Dose his Fever quite left him, and he remains well to this Day.

Henry Tobit, *John Gallop*, *Thomas Stickland*, *Henry Fry*, and *Francis Barnes*, were all seized with violent Fevers about the same Time, and applied to me for your Powders, which operated as before by sweating, and I believe their Cure was principally owing to your Powders.

I am informed, that several Persons at a farther Distance in this Neighbourhood have taken them with the like Success; and the only Times they have failed within my Knowledge were on the following Persons, *viz.* *Thomas Bozant*, *Roger Baker*, *Mary Sellar*, and *Jane Potter*, who all died; but I find by a nice Enquiry, that

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the Powders were imprudently adminiſtered, or not given till the Perſon was actually departing. *I am. SIR,*

Your moſt humble Servan,

HUMPHRY GILES.

MRS. *Dickins*, of *Enfield*, a Lady of Fortune, and one whoſe Character puts her Veracity out of Diſpute, did me the Favour to ſend me, on the 11th of *Nov.* 1749, her own Caſe, that of her Daughter's, and thoſe of four of her Neighbours, who were, I preſume, obliged to her for the Medicine. The two firſt of which are as follow:

The Caſe of Mrs. Dickens.

MRS. *Dickens* was, about the Middle of *March* 1749, ſeized with a Fever, of that Kind which is called Nervous; it continued for near two Months; but on or about the 14th of *May* following, ſhe took one Doſe of the Fever Powder, which made her puke, and excited a Sweat. The next Day ſhe was perfectly well, and has continued ſo ever ſince.

The Caſe of Miſs Dickens.

MISS *Dickens* was about the ſame Time ill of a violent Cold, attended with a Fever. She took half a Doſe of the Powder, by which ſhe was perfectly cured, and has remained well ever ſince.

A Copy of a Letter publiſhed in the News-Papers by the Rev. Mr. John Neville Birch.

SIR, Penn, in *Buckinghamſhire*, *June* 8, 1750.

THE Peruſal of ſome Caſes in the Papers relating to the extraordinary Cures performed by Dr. *James*'s Powders on two Gentlemen who attended the fatal Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, put me in Mind that it was my Duty to contribute all in my Power to the Public Good, by publiſhing my own, which was literally thus, according to the beſt Information I can get, having been myſelf inſenſible and delirious, and of Courſe not remembering any thing that happened.

On *Thurſday* the 12th of *April* laſt, being on a Viſit at Sir *Neville Hickman*'s at *Bare-Hill*, *Berkſhire*, I was ſeized with a Fever. In the Night I was much better; but on *Friday* it returned with great Violence. On *Saturday* an Apothecary took from me ſome Blood, and on *Sunday* a Bliſter was laid on my Back. On *Monday*, being

being very ill, Dr. *Addington* of *Reading* was ſent for; and about four or five Days after Dr. *Hayes* of *Windſor* was called in. I mention the Names of theſe Gentlemen, becauſe their high Reputations in their Profeſſion will remove all Manner of Suſpicion that any thing was neglected which could contribute to my Recovery. During this Week I was bled twice more in the Arm, twice in the Temporal Artery, was cupped ſeveral Times, once bled with Leeches, had two more Bliſters applied to the Arms, two to the Legs, one to the Head, and two Plaiſters to the Feet. On *Sunday*, *April* 22, I was ſo extremely ill, that the Perſon who attended me went down Stairs to Sir *Neville Hickman*, and told him I was dead, but upon my diſcovering ſome Signs of Life, Sir *Neville* made them endeavour to force down a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, of which I ſwallowed about a third or fourth Part. On *Monday* and *Tueſday*, the 23d and 24th, I was much better, but the Powder was not then repeated. On *Wedneſday* I relapſed, and on *Thurſday* was ſo ill that my Phyſicians had not the leaſt Hopes of my Life: On that Day, *April* 26, I took for the ſecond Time a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Powder, and on *Friday*, *April* 27, was much better. This Medicine was repeated, and to the great ſurprize of almoſt every Body, I continued to mend hourly, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Sir *Neville George Hickman*, and Mr. *Willoughby Wood*, of *Thoreſby* in *Lincolnſhire*, who was at that Time at Sir *Neville*'s, will atteſt the Truth of this Relation: And I am perſuaded that Dr. *Hayes* and Dr. *Addington* will do the ſame; becauſe they were at that Time clear that my Recovery was entirely owing to Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder.

Theſe, Sir, are the Particulars of my Caſe, which I beg may by your Means be communicated to the Public for the general Good of Mankind.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

JOHN NEVILLE BIRCH.

A Copy of a Letter publiſhed in the News-Papers by Capt. Charlton.

SIR,

HAving been lately ſeized with a very ſmart Fever, attended with a violent Head-ach, and Lowneſs of Spirits,

Spirits, and indeed every Symptom that portended an Illneſs of ſome Danger and Continuance; and having luckily by me two or three Papers of Dr. *James*'s celebrated Fever Powder, I ordered one of them to be divided into three Parts, of which I took one about Eight o'Clock in the Evening, which threw me into a plentiful Sweat, and, in leſs than half an Hour, into a profound Sleep; and being awakened about Twelve, at which Time I took another of the Powders, it had ſo ſurprizing an Effect, that I ſlept till Eight the next Morning, when I found every Symptom vaniſhed; my Pulſe eaſed, my Head-ach quite left me, and in ſuch a Flow of Spirits, that I had almoſt forgot that I had gone to Bed indiſpoſed, and indeed have continued ever ſince in a much better State of Health than I had been in for ſome Time before; which induces me to believe, that there is ſomething in that admirable Medicine of ſo cordial and excellent a Quality, which exceeds the Modeſty of what is promiſed in the common Advertiſements, or even of the Doctor's own Hopes of its Succeſs. I deſire therefore that you will give this ſhort and true Account a Place in your Paper, as I only intend it for the general Good of Mankind, who may labour under theſe terrible Diſorders, and in Juſtice to the Author of that univerſally uſeful Diſcovery.

Johnſon's Court,
Charing-Croſs,
Aug. 20, 1750.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
JOHN CHARLTON.

The Caſe of Colley Cibber, *Eſq; as it was publiſhed in the News-Papers.*

White's Chocolate-Houſe, St. James's,
Feb. 1, 1750.

ON the 6th of *December* laſt I was ſeized with a Fever, which in 24 Hours became ſo violent, that I became extremely delirious, inſomuch, that I obſtinately refuſed all Manner of Medicines. This continued till about *December* the 16th, when all my Friends thought me near expiring, and the more becauſe I was then in the 80th Year of my Age. At this Time my Relations gave me a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder in ſome Tamarinds, unknown to me, which, as it had no Taſte, I did not diſcover. This gave me one Stool, and the next Morning I was much better. From that Time, my Re-

lations

ſations gave me the ſame Medicine, without my Knowledge, in Small-Beer, Tea, and every Thing I took. This was attended with ſo good an Effect, that in three Days the Fever, with all its Symptoms, entirely left me, inſomuch, that I am now perfectly recovered.

This I eſteem my Duty to the Public to communicate for the general Advantage of Mankind.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

COLLEY CIBBER.

Three Caſes communicated by Mr. Bullock *of* Pyle, *near* Colnbrook.

ON the 5th of *February* 1761, the Son of *John Hawks*, Gardener to Mr. *Bullock*, aged twelve Years, was ſeized with a moſt violent Fever, in Conſequence of which he kept his Bed fifteen Weeks, the Six laſt of which he lay ſenſeleſs, and was ſo exceſſively reduced, that no one had the leaſt Expectation of his Recovery; and for ſome Weeks it was thought impoſſible he could live an Hour longer; for he was ſo emaciated, that his Joints worked Wounds through the Skin, which were thought very likely to mortify. In this Situation, Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder was, by a Neighbour, given to the Child, and repeated three Times; at the ſame Time the Cataplaſms deſcribed in the printed Directions for taking the ſame Powder were applied to his Feet. Theſe were attended with ſuch ſurprizing Effects, that the Boy ſoon recovered his Senſes; in four Days came down Stairs, and walked about, and in a Fortnight was as perfectly well as before his Illneſs.

A very little after this a Daughter of the ſame *John Hawks*, ten Years old, was ſeized with the ſame Fever, which proved as violent as her Brother's, and reduced her almoſt as low; but upon taking ſome few Doſes of the ſame Powders, ſhe recovered in a very few Days, in the ſame ſurprizing Manner.

Richard Creed, Shephard to the ſaid Mr. *Bullock*, was about the 17th of *July* laſt ſeized with a violent Cold, attended with exceſſive Pains in his Limbs, which were immediately ſucceeded by a Fever; this continued perpetually increaſing, till he was thought to be beyond all Poſſibility of Recovery, when he took Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which in about three Hours excited a plentiful Sweat, and procured one Stool. The

Powder

Powder was repeated once a Day for the ſucceeding five Days, during which Time he continued hourly mending, and perfectly recovered.

The Caſe of a Gentleman at Montauban *in* France, *publiſhed in the News-Papers, by Order of the Right Honourable the Lord* Falkland.

IN the Beginning of *November* 1751, the Right Hon. the Lord *Falkland*, being at *Montauban* in *France*, viſited an *Engliſh* Gentleman there, who was thought to be expiring of a Fever; his Phyſicians and Friends being deſtitute of all Hopes of his Recovery. He had taken a great Quantity of the Bark, which, far from doing him Service, appeared to be very prejudicial to him. At this Time he rattled in the Throat, was very much delirious and inſenſible, and exceſſively hot and low. At Seven in the Morning Lord *Falkland* gave him half a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which made him ſweat profuſely. Two Hours after he took another half Paper in Conſequence of which he brought up a large Mouthful of very black Bile, had ſome Stools, and ſweated plentifully. Betwixt Twelve and One he ſat up and ſpoke, and became ſenſible: At Three he took a whole Paper, which was repeated at proper Intervals, according to the printed Directions. In Conſequence of this he perfectly recovered from his Diſorder, and in a few Days regained his Strength. The Right Hon. the Lord *Falkland* eſteeming this more a public than a private Concern, has ordered it to be publiſhed for the Advantage of Mankind.

THE terrible Havock which was made amongſt the Gentlemen of the Law and others, who attended the *Old-Bailey* in *April* 1750, is too recent to be readily forgot. Some Time in the *May* following, when the Town was very much alarmed on Account of the Fever then raging, the following Paragraphs and Caſes, which were literally true, appeared in the *Daily Advertiſer*.

'At this Juncture, when every Body is alarmed at the 'frequent Deaths of Numbers of People, who attended 'at the late Seſſions at the *Old Bailey*, and when many 'ſeem apprehenſive leſt the Contagion ſhould ſpread ſtill 'farther, it may be ſome Satisfaction to the Public to be 'informed, that not one, who contracted a Fever in Con-

'ſequence

‘ ſequence of that Attendance, and took Dr. *James's* Fe-
‘ ver Powder has died. The two following Caſes are
‘ very remarkable, and, at this Time, of too much
‘ Conſequence to be concealed from the Public.

‘ Mr. *John Hearne*, Clerk to Mr. *Madden*, an Inſurance
‘ Broker in *Caſtle Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*, was at
‘ the Seſſions-Houſe on *Friday* the 27th of *April*, during
‘ the whole Day, to hear the Trials. On *Thurſday* the
‘ 10th of *May*, he was ſeized with a violent Fever, and
‘ was extremely convulſed and delirious till *Wedneſday* the
‘ 23d, and had a prodigious Number of ill-coloured Spots
‘ all over him, which never roſe above the Surface of the
‘ Skin. A great many Bliſters were applied to different
‘ Parts, but without any good Effect. When he was given
‘ over by every one, he took about Noon, on *Wedneſday*
‘ the 23d, ten Grains of Dr. *James's* Powder, and re-
‘ peated it every ſix Hours. About ſeven o'Clock on *Thurſ-*
‘ *day* Morning the 24th, he began to ſleep, and ſlept 3
‘ Hours, and then awaked perfectly in his Senſes, free
‘ from Convulſions, and is now entirely recovered. It
‘ was particularly remarkable in this Caſe, that his Bliſ-
‘ ters which were perfectly dry, began to run again pro-
‘ fuſely, after taking four Doſes of this Powder.

‘ Mr. *Ruſſel*, Bookſeller, at *Horace's Head* without *Tem-*
‘ *ple-Bar*, mixed with the Crowd to ſee the Priſoners
‘ brought down on the 30th of *April* 1750, to receive Sen-
‘ tence. On *Thurſday* the 10th of *May* he was ſeized with
‘ a Fever attended with a Delirium and ſtrong Convulſi-
‘ ons. Some few Spots appeared upon him, but went in
‘ again ſo as ſcarcely ever to be very perceptible; and
‘ upon the whole he was ſo ill, that a Phyſician of great
‘ Eminence deſpaired of his Life the firſt Time he ſaw
‘ him. On *Wedneſday* Morning the 23d of *May*, being
‘ the 13th of his Diſorder, he took ten Grains of Dr.
‘ *James's* Fever Powder, and repeated it every ſix Hours.
‘ On *Thurſday* the 24th in the Morning he had ſlept,
‘ and was remarkably better: He continued to take the
‘ Powders that Day and the next, mending every Hour,
‘ and is now perfectly recovered.

‘ Great Numbers of People within this Month, ſeized
‘ violently with Fevers, have taken this Medicine in the
‘ Beginning, and have been perfectly well in twenty-four
‘ Hours, ſo that it is impoſſible to ſay abſolutely, that

'theirs was the ſame Species of Fever. But as the Symptoms were exactly the ſame at firſt, it is probable theſe would have been as dangerouſly ill as the Gentleman above deſcribed, or been in the utmoſt Danger, if this Medicine had not been taken.

'After this ſeveral others were cured of this Fever, amongſt whom were *Thomas Walker*, Eſq; of the *Temple*, and a Waiter at the *Caſtle* Tavern, in *Henrietta-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, whoſe Name is *Charles*.'

A Letter from Mr. Henry Laughton, *Merchant, at* Boſton *in* New-England, *to Mr.* John Newbery, *in St.* Paul's-Church-Yard, London.

SIR,

I WAS in *London* in *September* laſt, and heard a great Character of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, and being then bound home to *Boſton*, was perſuaded by ſome of my Friends to purchaſe a few Papers for the Uſe of my Family only; but when I was at your Warehouſe and heard them ſo much enquired after, I bought more Papers than I intended. After I arrived here, and on reading Dr. *James*'s Diſſertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Diſorders, and the Account of Cures made by the Powders, I imagined it might be ſerviceable in a Diſtemper which has prevailed here, and in ſeveral Parts of the Country, for ſome Years paſt, and carried off a great many, and has generally been termed the *Throat Diſtemper*, and chiefly prevailed amongſt Children. Many have been taken, and dead in two or three Days, the Throat being eaten away in a ſurprizing Manner, which I thought might be ranked amongſt inflammatory Diſorders. A Neighbour of mine had a Negro Girl, which he had a great Value for, taken with this Diſtemper, and the Doctor that attended her gave her over, and declared ſhe could not live many Hours. Some of the Powders were given her, agreeably to the printed Directions, which entirely cured her in a few Days. Another Neighbour had a Servant ill with a very bad Cough, and ſomething of a Fever, ſo that he had not ſlept for many Nights and Days, and his Doctor could do no more for him; he took the Powders, and in three Days was well of his Cough, but very weak, and in three Days more was quite well. Another Neighbour, a Gentlewoman of Character, who was ill of a Fever and

Cough

Cough, and could get no Help, took two Doſes of the Powders, which cured her entirely. Theſe all operated much alike, and much as deſcribed in the Account annexed to the Diſſertation; and a Gentleman in the neighbouring Government prevailed on me to ſpare him what I had left, except one Paper, which I would not part with on any Account.

I am thoroughly convinced of the Excellency of the Powders, by what I have ſeen; and I think it a Pity, but that ſo great a Benefit ſhould be extended to Mankind as far as poſſible, which is the Reaſon of my troubling you with this Letter. And as I have a pretty extenſive Acquaintance and Trade in Town and Country, I don't doubt but I could vend a conſiderable Quantity of them, and would have you ſend a Parcel as ſoon as you poſſibly can.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Boſton, New-England,
July 30, 1751.

HENRY LAUGHTON.

Sir Harry Hicks's *Caſe.*

SIR *Harry Hicks*, of *Chigwell*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Bart. was in the Morning of the 8th of *October* laſt, (and in the 88th Year of his Age) ſeized with a ſudden Deprivation of the Uſe of all his Limbs, and almoſt all his Faculties, though he was but a few Minutes before in good Health: He was immediately carried to his Bed, where he lay immoveable for 36 Hours, and had all the Symptoms of a ſevere Fever, attended with an exceſſive Pain from the right Hip downwards. About 2 o'Clock on *Wedneſday*, being the 10th of *October*, he took a Doſe of Dr. *James's* Fever Powder, which excited a Sweat, and gave him immediate Relief; he continued taking the ſaid Powder in ſmall Quantities for two or three Days, and perfectly recovered.

Chigwell, Eſſex,
Dec. 17, 1753.

MICHAEL HICKS.

A Caſe publiſhed in the News-Papers by Mr. Head, *Surgeon of His Majeſty's Ship the* Succeſs.

IN the Year 1752, I was called to a Girl about eighteen Years of Age, by her Father, who told me ſhe had loſt her ſpeech 24 Hours. I found the Girl had no perceptible Pulſe, and I could but juſt perceive her breathe, except ſometimes when ſhe fetched a deep ſigh; her Eyes were

fixed, and her Extremities cold: In this deplorable Situation I endeavoured to get down ſome of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, mixed with a little Treacle. After ſeveral Attempts ſhe took the Quantity of a Quarter of a Paper. I found that in half an Hour ſhe grew warmer, I could juſt perceive a Pulſation in the Wriſt, and ſhe breathed with Difficulty; ſoon after this ſhe moved her Eyes, and in leſs than an Hour puked once, and then aſked to drink. I gave her ſome Gruel, and half a Paper more of Powder (her Pulſe was at this Time raiſed and quick). After taking this Doſe ſhe fell a ſleep, and a gentle Sweat enſued: And in about two Hours ſhe awaked, had a Stool, and brought away ſeveral Worms of different Sizes. She complained of no Pain, except in her Belly. I now left her, with Directions to give her a Quarter of a Paper of Powder every ſix Hours, to keep her from getting Cold, and to give her Gruel to drink. She took four Doſes of the Powder above-mentioned, and ſweated greatly for 30 Hours, during which Time ſhe had ſeveral fœtid Stools, and brought off a very great Number of Worms, ſome dead, but moſt of them alive. From this Time ſhe began to recover, and in three Weeks was able to walk up a Hill, which a Difficulty of breathing for ſix Months before had prevented her from doing. I gave her an Ounce of *Elixir Proprietatis*, to take ſome of it next Morning and Evening. Her Stomach came to her, and ſhe was perfectly well in five Weeks Time.

London, May 20, 1754. SIMON HEAD.
Surgeon of his Majeſty's Ship the *Succeſs*.

Extract of a Letter from Savannah *in* Georgia *to a Clergyman in* London, *dated* Nov. 11, 1753.

AS the Summer was very rainy, and the Winter exceeding irregular, both Town and Country have proved very unhealthy, though not ſo much as *Carolina*, where they died of pleuritic Fevers like rotten Sheep; and at a Village about 15 Miles diſtant from *Savannah*, belonging to *Carolina*, few Houſes eſcaped the Havock this Fever has made: Some whole Families were ſwept away. I ſent them ſome of Dr. *James*'s Powder, and thoſe that took it, in general, here, as well as in the Country, have done very well. I brought with me to the Value of 50s, and I do not know one Inſtance of its failing of Succeſs. I do not know any Medicine that is fitter for the Diſtempers to which this Climate is ſubject. *An-*

An Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Hamilton, *of* Beare-Hill *near* Maidenhead, *to Dr.* James, *dated 9th* March, 1754.

SIR,

WHEN you visited my Wife at One o'Clock on *Friday* Morning the 15th of *February* last, she had a nervous Fever for eleven Days, which had gained Strength considerably the three last, and seemed to be increasing hourly. She was affected with a continual Restlessness, Anxiety, and Watching. She had a sighing Respiration, a Nausea with Bitterness in her Mouth, a rough discoloured Tongue, a quick languid intermitting Pulse, a hecking Cough, and a heavy Pain in the hinder Part of her Head, with other Symptoms which seemed to foretel an approaching Delirium, and a Coma. After enquiring into the natural Strength of her Constitution, feeling her Pulse, *&c.* you directed no more than five Grains of your Fever Powder, which had a pretty harsh Operation for five or six Hours, that seemed to render her more weak and low, but immediately after threw her into a sweet Sleep, out of which she awoke exceedingly refreshed and restored, with a very great Remission of her Fever. In 12 or 14 Hours her Strength and Spirits were recruited. From this Time she gradually mended till the *Thursday* following, when the Fever left her at One in the Morning; during this Interval she had taken 17 Grains more of the Powder in small Doses. She has had very slight Returns of it for an Hour or two in the Middle of the Night after long Intermissions, for which she took the Bark the *Wednesday* Se'nnight afterwards, and is now, I bless God, perfectly recovered; she has extremely good Spirits, her Strength is recruited, her Sleep and Appetite better than they had been for some Months before the Fever seized her. She likewise got rid of a troublesome Cough, which had vexed her for about a Year.

But while I am returning Thanks to you in this public Manner, I think myself obliged to do the same to the ingenious Dr. *Russel* of *Reading*, who attended my Wife kindly and assiduously from the first Hour her Distemper began to be alarming; and I am fully persuaded he treated her very skilfully, according to the most approved Method in regular Practice.

In your Diſſertation on Fevers you have given many Inſtances of your curing inflammatory Fevers by the Powder: But this being a nervous Fever, I was willing the World ſhould know its Influence upon that, eſpecially as a remarkable and ſalutary Criſis was inſtantaneouſly induced by the Uſe of it.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt obliged humble Servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

The Caſe of John King, *Drawer in* George's *Coffee-Houſe*, Chancery-Lane.

JOHN KING, aged about 20 Years, a Drawer at *George*'s Coffee-Houſe in *Chancery-Lane*, over againſt *Lincoln's-Inn*, was ſeized with a moſt violent Fever on the 8th of *June* 1754, which laſted for ſix Weeks, he had 11 Bliſters upon him at once, and was ſo weakened and emaciated, that he was not able to go abroad under three Months from the Time of its firſt Attack.

The Fever returned again the Beginning of *December* 1754, and he finding Means to get into St. *George*'s Hoſpital, *Hyde-Park-Corner*, they permitted him to ſtay there about a Week, and during that Time gave him ſuch common Medicines as the Apothecaries uſually adminiſter in Fevers, which did him no Service, for he was very far from being well when he left the Hoſpital.

On the 12th of *December* 1754, the Fever returning with great Violence, he was put to Bed, and Dr. *James*'s Powder being recommended by a Gentleman who had been an Eye-witneſs to a very remarkable Cure performed by it, the Lad was very deſirous of taking it, and a Third of a Paper was accordingly given him, which, in about the Space of half an Hour after he had taken it, began to operate by vomiting, and continued ſo to do for two Hours, and then purged him during all the reſt of the Night. Between theſe different Operations he drank plentifully of Water-Gruel and Baum Tea. His Tongue was extremely hard and dry, and quite parched; but in the Morning theſe and all other Symptoms of a Fever left him; and what is very extraordinary, notwithſtanding the violent

violent Effects of the Powder, he found his Spirits, inſtead of being depreſſed, conſiderably raiſed.

On *Tueſday* the 17th of *December* 1754, he took a ſecond Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which threw him into a gentle breathing Sweat, and ſo continued till the Morning; when it gave him one Stool only, and after that he ſlept without any Interruption for ſeveral Hours. In the Morning he found himſelf perfectly well, and his Appetite entirely reſtored, which for three Weeks before was ſo much gone, that he nauſeated the Sight of all Victuals. He has been ever ſince in a full State of Health, and has not the leaſt Symptom of a Fever left.

The Truth of this Caſe is known to the greateſt Part of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and the Sollicitors of the Court of Chancery; the Coffee-Houſe being in the Neighbourhood of *Lincoln's-Inn* Hall.

The Caſe of Mr. Faden's *Son.*

ON *Saturday* the 24th of *Auguſt* 1754, *William Faden*, Son of Mr. *Faden*, in *Wine-Office Court*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, a very weakly Child, of five Years old, and greatly troubled with Worms, was ſeized with a violent Fever, and on *Sunday* Night was delirious. The *Monday* Morning ſome red Spots began to appear in Cluſters upon his Elbows and Cheeks, and in the Afternoon a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Powder was given him, which operated upwards and downwards, after which the Fever ſoon terminated in the Small-Pox, which came out very kindly; for he had none on his Breaſt or Belly, and no one bad Symptom appeared afterwards.

N. B. He was always very hungry during the Time the Small-Pox continued on him.

Wine-Office Court,
Dec. 24, 1754.

William Faden.

Coppy of a LETTER *from Dr.* BROOKES *to Dr.* JAMES.

SIR,

I Take the Liberty of informing you of a particular Caſe, which perhaps has not come to your Knowledge. One *Stuart*, a Porter to an Oil Shop, being employed by one of the Companies on Lord Mayor's Day in the public

public Street, was thoroughly ſoaked in the Rain for ſeveral Hours, and was ſent in his wet Cloaths to *Chelſea* with a very heavy Burthen late the ſame Night. In a Day or two after he fell ill, and was carried to his Lodgings in ſo low a Condition, that he was looked upon as a dying Man. He lay three Days and three Nights without eating or ſleeping, and with an intolerable Pain in his Bowels. At this Time he applied to me. I ordered half a Paper of your Powder, which worked a little upwards and downward; and in an Hour's Time he went to ſleep. Twelve Hours afterwards I ordered him the other half Paper, which operated more briſkly, and entirely removed his Pain. From this Time he regained by Degrees his Strength and Appetite, and recovered. *Yours*, &c.

December 24, 1754. R. BROOKES.

The Caſe of a Shepherd near Lincoln, *publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Rev. Mr.* Willis.

THE Rev. Mr. *Francis Willis*, of *Dunſtan* near *Lincoln*, was deſired about nine or ten Months ago, to viſit one *Iſaac* a Shepherd at that Place, in order to read the departing Prayer; and he went about Ten in the Morning, and found him lying ſpeechleſs, with his Tongue hanging out of his Mouth. Upon Enquiry his Wife told him her Huſband had loſt his Senſes for five Days laſt paſt. He was extremely hot, his Tongue very clean and of a good Colour, and his Pulſe regular but very ſtrong; he had had no Stool for eight or nine Days; and a Bliſter, which they had laid on five Days before, did not riſe. Mr. *Willis* told his Wife, if ſhe would be ſure to follow his Directions (for while the Man was in his Senſes, about ten Days before, he had refuſed to be blooded, take a Vomit, &c. as he had deſired) he did not doubt but that he could do him good by giving him ſome Powders (meaning Dr. *James*'s) which he had by him. She promiſed fair, and he ordered her to give him a Clyſter immediately, and apply a Bliſter to his Back and Head. Two Hours after Mr. *Willis* called again, and finding Things done as he had ordered, and a large Diſcharge by the Clyſter, gave him half a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powders, but that having no viſible Effect, he repeated it in an Hour and a half. In an Hour after this

this he began to have convulsive Twitchings, and to lift up his Eyes, and shew great Signs of Death; on which he began to vomit, and bring up slimy Stuff, which was soon succeeded by three Worms, one of which was upwards of a Foot long. In short, in three Hours after taking the first half Paper of Powder, he sat up in Bed, was chearful, sensible, and easy; the next Day he repeated the two Doses, and brought up two more Worms much like the other; and in four Days after, Mr. *Willis* saw him in a Market seven Miles from home very well, selling Sheep.

The Rev. Mr. *Willis* esteeming it a Part of Duty to communicate this to the World, has desired it to be made public.

N. B. It was very remarkable in this Case, that before the giving of Dr. *James*'s Powders the Blisters never rose, but in a few Hours after these were administered, they rose very well.

The Case of Master R. Pomeroy Gilbert, *Son of Major* Gilbert, *taken from the News-Papers.*

MASTER *R. Pomeroy Gilbert*, a Child of nine Years old, Son of Major *Gilbert* of *Plymouth*, was, about the Middle of *February* 1754, seized with all the violent Symptoms of a Fever, particularly Giddiness in his Head, uncommon Thirst, and excessive Heat. In about five Days he began to be extremely delirious, and continued so, with some few Intervals, till *April* 2, and was all that Time so excessively thirsty as to drink three or four Quarts of Liquor every Night. He was attended by a Physician of the first Eminence in those Parts, who, at this Time, together with his Father, and all about him, expected every Moment he would expire. In this Situation, at a Quarter after Ten in the Morning, he took something more than a Third of a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which operated by Vomit at Eleven; and 20 Minutes after this he slept for more than an Hour, though he had had no Rest for ten Minutes together during the whole Time of his Illness, which was for near seven Weeks. When he awoke he began to vomit, but immediately slept again. About Two he was in a profuse Sweat; at a Quarter after Three he awaked greatly refreshed,

freſhed, and ſurprized his Parents by having loſt all his troubleſome Thirſt, and being very eaſy and cool. At Seven o'Clock in the Evening the ſame Doſe was repeated; about Nine he ſlept without any ſenſible Operation; at Eleven he awaked, and vomited up two Worms, one of which was eleven Inches long. After this the Powder was frequently repeated according to the printed Directions, which operated differently, and though it ſometimes had no ſenſible Operation, yet it always made him cool, and in about a Week he perfectly recovered.

The Caſe of Mary Crowther, *Servant to Mrs.* Blackwell *of* Great Billing, *near* Northampton.

MARY CROWTHER, a young Woman who drinks nothing but Water, was on *July* 23, 1752, ſeized with a violent Shivering and Loſs of Sight, which laſted ſome conſiderable Time, and ſhe then fell into a very ſtrong convulſive Fit. When ſhe came out of the Fit ſhe was light-headed, and had five more convulſive Fits that Night; her Lady then ſent for her Apothecary, who took away ſome Blood, and laid a Bliſter on her Back, which never roſe: All that Night ſhe continued ſo ill, that four People were employed to hold her in Bed. At Six in the Morning a Phyſician was called, and informed, that if he thought the Diſorder was a Fever, Mrs. *Blackwell* was determined to give her Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder. He ſaid that as her Face and Head were ſwelled, and ſhe ſeemed full, he judged it would be neceſſary to have ſomething go through her firſt. At Ten ſhe took a Doſe of Phyſic, which did not operate; another at Two, but nothing paſſed; at Nine ſhe had a Clyſter, which procured eight Stools: That Night ſhe had convulſive Motions, her Stomach worked very much, and ſhe was never in her Senſes. The Phyſician than ſaid that if the Powder ſhould purge her he was afraid it would be too much for her. On *Saturday* Noon, however, as her Fits were coming on, and every one about her thought ſhe could not live till Night, her Lady gave her a Third of a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which made her vomit three Times, and ſhe then had three more Fits. Soon after the laſt ſhe began to ſweat and recovered her Senſes immediately, but complained

of

of an Uneaſineſs in her Stomach, and Pains in her Bowels. The Powder was repeated as the Sweat went off, till ſhe had taken four Doſes, which were not quite one Paper and a Half, and ſhe viſibly mended every Hour, and perfectly recovered.

The Caſe of Mary Harris.

MARY HARRIS, at Mr. *Stitchell*'s, a Glazier, in *Wardour-Street*, St. *Anne*'s, was, in the Beginning of *July* laſt, ſeized with a Shivering, which was ſucceeded by a violent Heat, Thirſt, Reſtleſſneſs, and a Fever. On *Thurſday*, *July* 18, ſhe took half a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which had ſcarcely any ſenſible Operation. On *Friday* the 19th at Night, ſhe took another half Paper, which excited a gentle Sweat, that continued till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of *Saturday* the 20th. In Conſequence of which, ſhe found herſelf much better, ſo as to be able to go abroad. Upon this, and drinking cold Small-Beer, ſhe took a violent Cold, and her Fever returned with ſuch Violence, that on *Sunday* the 21ſt, in the Evening, ſhe was ſo extremely ill, as to be thought dead for two Hours. At Ten this Night ſhe ſhewed ſome ſmall Signs of Life; upon which half a Paper of Powder was given her, with ſome Difficulty. About Twelve ſhe began to ſweat pretty much, which continued more than four Hours. At Two ſhe began to be ſenſible. At Six in the Morning another half Paper was repeated, which both ſweated her and purged her conſiderably. Upon this ſhe recovered ſo perfectly as to be able to walk about the Houſe on *Wedneſday*, and has ever ſince continued very well.

The Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Robinſon, *the Lady of* John Robinſon, *Eſq*; *of* Cranſley, *in the County of* Northampton, *dated* October, 1753.

SIR,

I Deſire you would ſend me two Dozen more of the Fever Powder; for People are continually applying to me for them; and really the Cures they have performed in this Country are ſo many, and ſo ſurpriſing, that it would be tedious to mention them.—A Woman had been a long Time afflicted with a ſlow Fever, which ſo affected her

Spirits,

Spirits, that ſhe had a thouſand unaccountable Whims, fancied the Devil would fetch her, and had other Signs of Madneſs. I gave her a whole Doſe of the Powder every Night for a Month, which perfectly cured her, though the Powder had no viſible Operation; and ſhe has now been well ſeven Months.—A poor Labourer, who was bent double by the Rheumatiſm, and could neither taſte his Meat nor Drink, was cured by taking half a Paper for two Nights running. It ſweated him profuſely, ſoon reſtored the Uſe of his Limbs and his Taſte, and in three Days he was as well as any Man in *England*, and went to his daily Labour as uſual.

I am, &c.

The Caſe of Mr. William Goodacre.

WILLIAM GOODACRE, Servant to *Samuel Daſhwood*, Doctor of Laws, of *Wellin*, *Lincolnſhire*, being at *Bath*, the 15th of *March* 1752, was ſeized with the Small-Pox, of a very mild and favourable Sort, which turned in the ſeventh Day after the Eruption, and went off in the moſt deſirable Manner. But about the ſecond Day after the Eruption he was ſeized with a Delirium or Frenzy, which aroſe to ſuch an Height, that he foamed at the Mouth, refuſed all Liquor, and endeavoured to bite the Attendants. This made two eminent Phyſicians that attended him ſuſpect, that, beſides the Small-Pox, he had that Diſtemper which ariſes from the bite of a mad Dog: For this Reaſon they endeavoured to give him the *Tonquin* Remedy, but could not get him to take it. When the Small-Pox was entirely over, the Delirium ſtill continuing in a violent Manner, all proper Meaſures were uſed to remove it, but in vain; and at laſt the Phyſicians left him as incurable. In this State he took, at once, two whole Papers of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, after which he ſlept half an Hour, and waked in violent Ravings. The Powders having no viſible Effect, he took another whole Paper two Hours after the firſt; after which he ſlept again, and awaked in the ſame Way; this Paper likewiſe had no Effect. In two Hours after he took a fourth whole Paper, which, in about half an Hour, operated by purging; his Ravings after this grew leſs violent, and he eat and drank

any

any Thing they gave him: He continued taking the Powders three Times a Day for three or four Days, after which the Cataplasms ordered in the Directions for taking these Powders were applied to his Feet, as also a Blister to his Head, and upon taking the Powders twice a Day, for a Week more, he perfectly recovered both his Senses and his Health.

Dr. *Dashwood*, esteeming this Cure worthy the Notice of the Public, ordered it to be inserted in the public Papers, 1753.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Barbadoes, *dated* Aug. 25, 1753.

SIR,

I Can assure you with the greatest Truth, that there were three Persons in Mr. *Wills*'s House that had the Yellow Fever, one Woman, one Lad, and a Girl about 12 Years of Age, which the Doctors declared would not live till the next Morning. In the Evening, when the Physicians had left them, a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powder was given to each of them, which operated by Vomitings, Stools, and Sweats; after this they fell asleep, and slept till the next Morning, and to the great Surprize of the Doctors, and all in the House, they were perfectly recovered. I, therefore, beg of you to let the Bearer have thirty Dozen of the Powder, for which he will pay you. I am, Sir, Yours, *&c.*———

N. B. The original Letter may be seen at Mr. Newbery's *in St.* Paul's Church-Yard.

The following Letter, and Cases annexed to it, are taken from the *Gloucester* Journal; in which Paper they were inserted by the Order of a worthy Clergyman in that Neighbourhood, who administered the Powders to the Patients whose Cases are here recited.

To the PRINTER *of the* GLOUCESTER JOURNAL.

SIR,

THE Readers of your Journal, and other public Papers, have been occasionally informed of the surpri-

ſing Effects of Dr. JAMES's FEVER POWDER; and, for my own Part, I could not help rejoicing greatly that the State of Phyſic, confeſſedly defective, in regard to the whole Tribe of Inflammatory Diſorders, had received great Improvement from this happy Diſcovery.

I have ſince had the melancholy Pleaſure of obſerving the great Efficacy of this Medicine in a *Series* of extraordinary *Caſes*, which the Subjects of them hope and preſume you will have Humanity enough to communicate to the World. The Pleaſures of relieving the Diſtreſſes of our Fellow-Creatures are ſenſibly felt by every benevolent Mind: And if ſuch has been the Conſequences of theſe Powders in one ſmall Country Pariſh in the Space only of a few Months, it is eaſy to conclude how many Individuals, how many Families, may owe their Lives, and every Comfort of their Lives, to this Publication.

It is not my Province, nor any Part of my Deſign, to enter with the utmoſt Preciſion into each minute Circumſtance, *&c.* but to convey a general Idea of the State the Patients were in reſpectively when the Powders were exhibited, and the more remarkable Effects they produced. And you may aſſure yourſelf and Readers that the Facts are faithfully, however unſkilfully, related. For my own Part I have, I *can* have, no Intereſt to promote but the Intereſt of *Mankind*.

A candid and impartial Inquiry into the Merit of theſe Powders, is of great Importance to all Degrees of Men, as it muſt be preſumed, that in ſimilar Caſes they will be productive of the like happy Effects. The *Rich* need no longer tremble at the terrible *Apparatus* of a ſick Chamber, the Diſcipline, Delay, Danger, repeated Evacuations, *&c. &c.* inſeparable from the ordinary Treatment of Fevers, nor apprehend their Lives may be ſacrificed for want of Judgment in diſtinguiſhing when, and how often, ſuch Evacuations may be reſpectively indicated. The inferior Claſs of Mankind muſt rejoice to hear, that, by obſerving the Doctor's eaſy Directions, they may become their own, or their Neighbour's beſt Phyſicians, and need no longer compound for their Lives with the Loſs of half their Skins and half their Subſtance.

Ignorance, indeed, and *Self-Intereſt*, ever vigilant to retain and improve every ſordid Advantage, have concurred to *recommend* this Medicine by a zealous Oppoſition, and

by

by repreſenting it as a violent Remedy. But give me Leave to aſk, is this Violence exerted againſt the Conſtitution, or the Deſtroyer of the Conſtitution? Doth it not expel the *Grand Enemy* from every ſtrong Hold with irreſiſtible force, by Diſcharges moſt ſalutary and beneficial to the Patient? And this Effect ſeems to follow, whether it acts as an *Emetic*, *Purgative*, or *Sudorific*.

If this ingenious Gentleman has diſcovered a certain Remedy for that terrible Tribe of Diſorders, which, by the Computation of his illuſtrious Predeceſſor SYDENHAM, ſweeps away two Thirds of Mankind, he does not only deſerve all the Honours, Rewards, and Privileges his own Country can heap upon him, but a Statue of Gold in every Part of the habitable World. The § Hiſtorian, in the Life of TIMOLEON, mentions a frequent Expreſſion of that great Man "That he thought himſelf obliged to expreſs "his Gratitude to the Gods, who, having decreed to "reſtore Liberty to *Sicily*, had vouchſafed to make Choice "of him, in Preference to all others, for ſo honourable "a Miniſtration." With how much greater Reaſon may Dr. JAMES exult, that Providence, in its gracious Deſigns to alleviate our Pains and Miſeries, hath diſtinguiſhed *him* as the happy Inſtrument of conveying a more uſeful and extenſive Bleſſing to the whole Race of Mankind, and of ſaving the Lives of Millions who are not yet in Being!

I am Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

§ Corn. Nepos.

The following are the Caſes publiſhed at the Requeſt of the worthy Clergyman above-mentioned.

ISABELLA *Bayley*, of the Pariſh of *Kilpeck*, *Herefordſhire*, of a thin Habit of Body, aged about Twenty, was taken *Auguſt* 22, 1755, with a Shivering, which was ſoon ſucceeded by a violent Fever, the Symptoms of which were intenſe Heat, exceſſive Thirſt, diſcoloured Tongue, Watchfulneſs, and Deliriums. She languiſhed in this Manner till *Auguſt* 30, when ſhe loſt, very imprudently, eight or ten Ounces of Blood. After this her Strength and Spirits greatly failed her. *Auguſt* 31ſt, her Pulſe was

ſcarce perceptible and intermitting, the Extremities cold, and ſhe was thought to be dying. In theſe Circumſtances ſhe took 20 Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder. The Operation, in other Reſpects gentle enough, terminated in a profuſe Sweat. Next Day, *September* 1, her Pulſe was raiſed and more regular, and ſhe found herſelf greatly relieved: This Night the Doſe was repeated, which operated in the ſame Manner. *September* 2, ſhe ſlept for the firſt Time ſince the Commencement of her Illneſs: At Night ſhe took a third Doſe; and *September* 3, ſlept ſoundly for ſeveral Hours. All the febrile Symptoms now diſappeared, and without the Aſſiſtance of any other Medicine ſhe recovered, to the great Amazement of all her Friends.

Charles Johnſon, of the ſame Pariſh, aged 20 or upwards, had laboured for ſome Days under a violent Fever. About the latter End of *July*, or Beginning of *Auguſt*, he took 20 Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder. Next Day the Fever intermitted, and readily ſubmitted to the *Peruvian* Bark.

Suſannah Minton, of the ſame Pariſh, aged 8 Years, was, on the 7th of *Auguſt*, ſeized with a Shivering, Vomiting, *&c.* which was followed by a violent Fever, great Thirſt, *&c.* The Diſtemper increaſed till the 17th of the ſame Month. A Coma now came on, and ſhe was perfectly inſenſible. The Pulſe in her Wriſt was not to be diſcerned, and her Death was hourly apprehended. Ten Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder were forced down, and repeated every ſix Hours to a third Time, which had no ſenſible Operation: However, ſhe began to complain of violent Pains, and her Pulſe was raiſed conſiderably; ſhe then took 20 Grains, which purged her twice or thrice, after which ſhe fell into a ſound refreſhing Sleep, and immediately recovered.

Mary Minton, her Mother, of the ſame Pariſh, of a corpulent Habit of Body, on *September* 11th, was ſeized with a Shivering, Vomiting, a burning Fever, and inſatiable Thirſt. The Diſtemper increaſed to ſuch a Degree, and affected her Head ſo much, that ſhe loſt her Hearing and her Senſes by Intervals; her Tongue was diſcoloured, parched, and exceeding ſore. *September* 17th ſhe took 20 Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which vomited and purged her a good deal. She took two Doſes more of 7 Grains each, on the *Friday* and the *Monday* following; on which the

the Symptoms went off, and ſhe gradually recovered her Hearing and Health, and is much better than ſhe had been for ſeveral Years paſt.

Margaret Watkins, of the Pariſh of *Kilpeck, Herefordſhire*, was ſeized, *September* 12th, with the ſame Symptoms as her Siſter, *Mary Minton*. She took two Doſes, 20 Grains each, of Dr. *James*'s Powder, and immediately recovered.

John Parry, of the ſame Pariſh, a robuſt ſtrong Man, was, *November* 7th, taken with alternate Fits of Heat and Cold, which continued two or three Days, in which Time he was twice blooded. A Fever, attended with the Symptoms as in the Caſe of *Mary Minton*, and an Inflammation of the Lungs ſucceeded. He was again blooded, and took two or three cooling Draughts. *November* 15th he became delirious, and the Imflammation ſo violent he could ſcarce breathe. He now took two Doſes, 20 Grains each, of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which had no viſible Effect. The Deliriums were without Intermiſſion, and a Twitching of the Tendons now appeared. He took a large Doſe of Muſk and Nitre, and ſtimulating Cataplaſms were applied to his Feet. *November* 17th Dr. *James*'s Powder was repeated. His Urine now depoſited a copious Sediment, and a fourth Doſe completed the Cure.

Lettice Bevan, of the ſame Pariſh, aged about 25, of an hectic Conſtitution, was taken, *November* 10th, with the before-mentioned Symptoms, in the Caſe of *Mary Minton*, ſhe loſt ten Ounces of Blood in the Beginning of the Diſorder. She was reduced ſo low by the 15th of the ſame Month, that herſelf and Friends deſpaired of her Recovery. Her Pulſe was extremely low and trembling, and her Extremities were cold. She took three Doſes, 10 Grains each, of Dr. *James*'s Powder; but, from a ſettled Perſuaſion that it was impoſſible for any Medicine to ſave her Life, ſhe could not be prevailed upon to take any more; theſe, however, gained her a Reſpite of a Fortnight longer, in all which Time ſhe was able to take no Suſtenance but Balm-Tea. *November* 29th and *December* 1ſt, ſhe took two Doſes, 20 Grains each, of the Powder, which diſcharged, by Vomit, a great Quantity of yellow putrid Matter; and ſoon after ſhe fell into a ſound Sleep, which was the more refreſhing, as ſhe had not cloſed her eyes for three Weeks before. It is almoſt incredible that the Fever was ſo radically cured, and this Patient recovered her Strength

to ſuch a Degree as to be able to act as Nurſe, and to watch alternately in the long Illneſs of *Ann Parry*, which commenced about a Week after; and yet this is a well atteſted Matter of Fact.

The following Caſe I ſhall relate more particularly and circumſtantially, as it will prove, beyond Contradiction, the Innocence and Safety, as well as the great Virtue and Efficacy, of theſe excellent Powders.

Ann Parry, of the ſame Pariſh, then very big with Child, and much fatigued by her Attendance on her Huſband in his Sickneſs, was, *December* the 7th, taken ill of this Fever. The whole Pleura was greatly affected with Stitches, and violent Pains extended themſelves to the Head, Face, and Neck. She loſt about 30 Ounces of ſizy, dark-coloured Blood in the Beginning, and in Regard to her Circumſtances the Cure was firſt attempted by nitrous and ſaline Medicines, without any Manner of Effect. The Danger became every Day more imminent. *December* 19th, the Fever which ſettled in her Head, was attended with excruciating Pains, violent Heat, Thirſt, Anxiety, *&c.* and ſhe had been confined a Week to her Bed, in which Time ſhe had not once ſlept. From the Beginning ſhe had been very importunate for the Powders, which ſaved her Huſband's Life. Accordingly this Night ſhe took about 7 Grains, which were repeated every ſix Hours to a third Time. The Operation was very gentle. Next Day, *December* 20, in the Afternoon, the Fever, with all its Symptoms, entirely left her: An happy Event for herſelf and Family! for at Night Labour Pains came on, and ſhe was in two Hours delivered of a Child at its full Time. She continued well, her Condition conſidered, till *December* 23d, when the ſymptomatic Fever appeared. Her Head was violently affected, and ſhe grew delirious. The Powders were repeated, and the Doſe increaſed with a proper Degree of Caution, from 7 to 12 Grains. All Complaints were ſoon removed. Her Milk was preſerved. She gave ſuck to the Child, and both are perfectly well.

I cannot help taking Notice, That, though all theſe Patients returned immediately to their ordinary Diet and Employments, and ſome of them expoſed themſelves to the Violence of the worſt Weather, none of them relapſed.

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The Caſe of Grove Giles, *Mate to Capt.* M'Gacken, *of the* Trial Virginia-man.

MY Mate, *Grove Giles*, was ſeized with a violent Fever, in my Paſſage from *London* to *Virginia*; and was delirious, and, as I thought, in a very dangerous Way. I gave him half a Paper of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which I had at Mr. *Newbery*'s, the *Bible* and *Sun*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard:* It operated by Stool and vomiting; ſome Hours after I gave him another Doſe, which worked him much in the ſame Manner, and he ſlept for eight or ten Hours, and the Fever quite left him. The good Effects of this Powder I have ſeen in ſeveral other Caſes on board my Ship during the Voyage.

WILLIAM M'GACKEN.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Potter, *to* William Belchier, *Eſq*; *dated at* Gombroon *in* Perſia, December 30, 1754.

OUR Officers, as well as the Ship's Company, have had repeated Illneſſes. Intermitting Fevers are very frequent here, and the Factory Gentlemen, as well as the Seamen, are liable to it. They are ſeldom two Months without taking the Bark, and very often take it one Month, and have a Return the next. It ſeizes us either at the Full or Change of the Moon, *May* and *November* are reckoned the moſt unhealthy Months, though I cannot ſay there are any healthy ones; for *Guinea* and *Madagaſcar*, bad as they are, are healthy in Compariſon of this Place. *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, are called the Heats, and indeed they are intolerable; we are gaſping for Breath in the Day-Time, and at Night obliged to lie on the Terrace on the Top of the Factory. Were we to lie in our Appartments we ſhould not be able to breathe. I was ſeized with a Fever the Beginning of *February*: In *April*, finding no Relief by any thing that I took, and being reduced to a very weak State, I went, for Change of Air, to *Aſſize*, a Country Seat, about nine or ten Miles Diſtance, belonging to the Honourable Company. The Captain was ſo obliging as to bear me Company. We ſtaid there a Fortnight; but finding

finding no Benefit, and that the Fever terminated in a ſlow one, I reſolved to try Dr. *James*'s Powder, ſold at Mr. *Newbery*'s in St. *Paul's-Church-Yard, London*.—The firſt Time I took half a Paper, the next Morning a whole one, and the third Morning another: Each Time I drank plentifully of Milk and Water. It removed my Diſorder, and, I thank God, I ſoon recovered, and continued in Health all the Heats. I gave three Papers of the Powder to a Gentleman of the Factory, who had the ſame Complaint, and it cured him.

The Caſe of Robert Swain.

ROBERT SWAIN of *Shapwick*, in the County of *Somerſet*, Bailiff to *Dennis Rolle*, Eſq; was taken on the 4th of *October* 1756, in the Evening, with a violent paralytic Diſorder, which inſtantly deprived him of the Uſe of his Hands and Feet: The next Morning he ſent to deſire the Rev. Mr. *Rocke*, Vicar of the Pariſh, to viſit him; when Mr. *Rocke* came he took from him eighteen or twenty Ounces of Blood, and in about an Hour after gave him a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which threw him into a profuſe Sweat. As ſoon as the Operation was over, Mr. *Rocke* repeated the Powder, and continued it twice a Day for three Days, which operated by ſweating only, and in a little Time reſtored him to his Health and the Uſe of his Limbs, without the Aſſiſtance of any other Medicine. Witneſs my Hand,

ROBERT SWAIN.

Witneſs James Rocke, *Vicar*.

The Caſe of Daniel Taylor, *Steward on board the Ship* Peeling, Rich. Somerſall, *Commander*.

DAN. TAYLOR was taken ill of a Fever about the 11th of *September* 1756, at *Plymouth*; where the Captain put in to wait for Convoy for *London*. The Captain ordered Mr. *Philips*, an eminent Apothecary there, to attend him, who adminiſtered the uſual Remedies in Fevers, to the utmoſt of his Knowledge; but the Patient's Fever ſtill grew worſe, and in about two Weeks Time he was quite delirious, and continued ſo about a Week, till the Captain arrived at his Moorings off *Iron-Gate*. Two or three Days after this an Apothecary in

Eaſt-

East-Smithfield went on board to pay his Reſpects to the Captain, and on hearing a Man in the Cabin groan, and behave like a Lunatic, begged to ſee him, and accordingly found him almoſt expiring, with a Pulſe extremely quick, low and fluttering, his Eyes almoſt fixed in his Head, and in ſhort, with all the Symptoms of an approaching Death. The Captain deſired his Friend to order any thing he thought might relieve him; accordingly he ſent him a whole Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powder made into a Bolus with Conſerve of Hips, which in an Hour's Time gave him three or four gentle Pukes, and after that Stools; and then threw him into a fine breathing Sweat; during which Operations the Patient was ſupported by warm Herb Tea, drank plentifully, and in about ſix Hours his Senſes perfectly returned, ſo as to know the Ship's Crew diſtinctly, his Fever quite abated, and his Pulſe grew ſtrong, and every Day after he grew better and better, ſo that in a Week's Time he aſſiſted at his Buſineſs, and is at preſent on board the ſaid Ship as Steward, being grown quite fat and healthy, to the great Surprize of the whole Ship's Company. Any Perſon may be ſatisfied of the Truth of this Caſe, by applying to Captain *Somerſall*, at the *Jamaica* Coffee-Houſe, or on board the ſaid Ship off *Iron-Gate*.

The Caſe of Mrs. Mary Cuppage, *Midwife, in* Bennet-Street, Weſtminſter.

I HAD long been troubled with ſuch a Dizzineſs and Swimming in my Head, that I could not ſee as I went along the Streets, and in the latter End of *June* laſt was taken ſo ill that I was obliged to keep my Bed. The Diſorder terminated in a violent Fever, which in eight Weeks Time ſo weakened me, that I was obliged to be laid on the Floor while my Bed was made, not being able to ſit up in my Chair. I was bliſtered, and many Medicines were given me, but to no Purpoſe, for I grew quite inſenſible, and the People that were with me had no Hopes of my Recovery. At this Time a Gentleman of the Faculty ordered me Dr. *James*'s Powder, which took off the Delirium and the Fever, and I very ſoon recovered. My Grand-Daughter, who was ſeized with

a Fever

a Fever at the ſame Time, which continued on her ſeven Weeks, was cured by the ſame Powders.

May 20, 1756. MARY CUPPAGE.

The Caſe of John Greſwold.

JOHN GRESWOLD, of *Ewerly*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Huſbandman, was, in *July* 1755, ſeized with a violent Fever, which increaſed to that Degree, that he was given over by the Apothecary, and they expected every Minute that he would die, when Mrs. *Gunnel*, Wife of the Rev. Mr. *Gunnel*, of *Sleaford*, being informed of his Caſe, and of the diſtreſſed Condition of his Wife and ſix Children, went to ſee him, and, with Difficulty, cauſed him to ſwallow one Paper of Dr. *James*'s Powder that is ſold at Mr. *Newbery's* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, which in a few Hours began to operate, and he grew better. By repeating the ſame Medicine ſeveral Times, there came from him ſeven very large worms, and he mended every Day, and perfectly recovered.

The following Caſe of Mary Yateſby, *a Foundling, taken from the* Hoſpital, May 8, 1756, *communicated by the Right Hon. the Lady* Vere, *is made public for the Advantage of Parents who may have Children in the ſame Situation as the Child undermentioned.*

THIS Child was remarkably tender and weakly. About the 20th of *June* ſhe was taken ill with a violent vomiting and purging, and would not ſuck; but with ſome Rhubarb being given her, the Child returned to the Breaſt again, and ſeemed to be recovered. A Day or two after this the Purging was entirely ſtopped, but the Child made no Water, and her Body began to ſwell extremely all over, even to the Head and Eyes. The Belly alſo looked black, and ſhe ſcreamed continually. The Nurſe ſent to acquaint me that the Child had inward Convulſions, in the ſame Manner as one of her own Children who died the Week before; adding, that it was her Opinion the Child could not live many Hours.

Under theſe Circumſtances I ordered 4 Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder to be given, and two Hours after 4 Grains more.

more. About two Hours after ſhe had taken the laſt Doſe, ſhe purged, vomited, and ſweated, and the Swelling abated; what came from her was in Lumps, very foul and diſcoloured. The next Day the Child ſucked and ſeemed to be perfectly recovered.

In about four Days after ſhe relapſed, and the Powders were repeated in the ſame Manner as before, 4 Grains being given her, and in two Hours after 4 Grains more. This Medicine worked in the ſame Manner in every Reſpect as it had done. In a very few Hours the Swelling went down, every bad Symptom ceaſed, and the Child remained without any Complaint.

Hanworth Houſe,
July 22, 1756.

M. VERE.

The following very remarkable Caſe of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Lindſey, *Son to his Grace the Duke of* Ancaſter, *is publiſhed by his* Grace's *Permiſſion.*

ON *Friday* the laſt Day of *December*, 1756, the Marquis of *Lindſey*, a Child of twenty Months old, on Suſpicion of the Meaſles, was bled to five Ounces, and no Signs of Inflammation appeared. On *Saturday* the 1ſt of *January*, 1757, about five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Meaſles appeared. On *Saturday* the 2d, they appeared full on his Face and Body. On *Monday* the 3d, they began to decline, and a Hoarſeneſs, Cough, and a Fever came on. On *Tueſday* the 4th in the Morning, they had quite diſappeared, without leaving the leaſt Redneſs, and the bad Symptoms increaſed. He was then bled to five Ounces, the Blood ſhewing no Signs of Inflammation; and about three in the Afternoon, the Apothecary who attended him found more violent Symptoms, ſuch as increaſed Heat, wheezing Cough, univerſal Languor, and fluttering Pulſe; on which he applied Bliſters to the Back and Arms, and Dr. *Baker*, Phyſician at *Stamford*, was ſent for, who arrived about eight o'Clock on *Tueſday* Night, and found the Fever very high, and the Cough violent. On *Wedneſday* Morning the 5th, the Symptoms rather abated, a Clyſter was given him, and at Three in the Afternoon (at which Time the Fever was very violent) three Ounces of Blood were taken from him, which ſhewed no Marks of Inflammation,

mation. He bore this bleeding ſo very ill, that it was with great difficulty he was brought to himſelf: However, on his Recovery from the Faintings, he appeared relieved, and had a tolerable Night. All *Thurſday* Morning the 6th, he continued eaſy; but at three o'Clock in the Afternoon he was ſeized with great Difficulty of breathing, and ſeemed in the utmoſt Danger. Two Bliſters were then applied to the Legs, and as the Caſe became doubtful (notwithſtanding Dr. *Baker* had with great Judgment preſcribed every Thing that ſeemed proper in his Caſe) the Duke deſired that Dr. *James*'s Powder might be given, and at the ſame Time requeſted Dr. *Baker*'s Attendance during the Operation, to which he readily conſented, and gave the greateſt Satisfaction, by his particular Care and Attention. Accordingly, at Five in the Afternoon, 4 Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powders were given, which in thirty-nine Minutes vomited him briſkly for an Hour, and gave him two Stools: At nine o'Clock 3 Grains more were given, in twenty Minutes he had one gentle Puke, and went to ſleep. The Pulſe growing quicker in four Hours afterwards, which was One in the Morning, he took 4 Grains more, which immediately came up; he then vomited twice in an eaſy Manner, had two Stools, went to ſleep, but continued vomiting and purging gently at diſtant Intervals, till ſeven o'Clock *Friday* Morning. On *Friday* Morning the 7th, about three o'Clock, the Fever left him, and he continued free from it till Nine at Night, when his Pulſe roſe a little; between ten and eleven he took 4 Grains more of the Powder, which in forty Minutes made him extremely ſick; he had ſeveral Strains for two Hours, but never vomited.

N. B. *Though his Cough had been extremely troubleſome before, it was remarkable he never coughed once during the two Hours of his Sickneſs: He then fell into a ſound pleaſant Sleep, and the Fever left him.*

On *Saturday* Morning, the 8th, about three o'Clock, it was obſerved his Breaſt had ſweated through his Shirt and Gown, after which he ſeemed greatly relieved in his Breath and Cough. About Three in the Afternoon, as he ſeemed free from the Fever, a Doſe of Rhubarb was given him, and he remained free from Diſorder, except a gentle Cough.

The Caſe of Captain Alexander Hamilton.

IN *June* 1755, I was ſeized, in *Jamaica*, with a Bilious Fever, a Diſorder very common in that Iſland, and in a few Hours was delirious; they bled me and gave me a Vomit, but my Fever continued very high, I took Dr. *James*'s Powder, (that is ſold at Mr. *Newbery*'s in St. *Paul's Church-Yard)* one Doſe of which vomited and purged me pretty much, and then ſweat me profuſely, after which I ſlept ſome Hours, and the Fever entirely left me. I thought it was prudent, however, to take a Doſe or two of Bark, which I did, and ſoon recovered my Strength. My Carpenter, *James Caſeburn*, was, in our Paſſage home, taken with a Fever, which threw him into ſtrong Convulſions, ſo that his Arms, Legs, and Body were contracted or diſtorted to a very great Degree, and every one in the Ship gave him over for loſt; but upon taking two Doſes of the Powders, which worked him pretty much, he perfectly recovered.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Captain of the *Peakbay*.

The Caſe of Mr. William Blair.

IN my Paſſage from *Surinam* to *Barbadoes*, in *July* 1755, my Ship's Carpenter, *William Blair*, was ſeized with a violent Fever, attended with purging and vomiting; and he ſoon grew delirious. I gave him a whole Paper of Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder, which purged, vomited, and ſweated him very much; in ſix Hours after I gave him another Doſe, which entirely removed the Diſorder.

William Kemp, an old Sailor, 60 Years of age, was ſeized in the ſame Manner, and had the ſame bad Symptoms, but upon taking one Paper of the Powder, which operated much in the ſame Manner above-mentioned, he recovered.

JAMES LUNDIN.

London, Jan. 26, 1756. Captain of the *Africa*.

N. B. *As* Surinam *is much ſubject to this Sort of Fever, the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Merchants who trade thither would do well to furniſh their Correſpondents with this Powder, for by its Means many Lives would undoubtedly be ſaved.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Knight, *in* Jamaica, *to his Father in* Birchin-Lane, London.

I Have had that Fever which the People are very ſubject to when they firſt come to this Place; but having

great Faith in Dr. *James*'s Powder, I was determined to take them, and they removed my Fever in leſs than 48 Hours, to the great Surprize of all thoſe who were about me. I have perſuaded many to try them in that Diſorder ſince, and with great Succeſs; for they have done moſt ſurpriſing Cures, and raiſed People even after they had been given over by the Phyſicians.

A Copy of a Letter from Mr. Mayhew, *of* Reading, *to Mr.* Newbery, *in* St. Paul's Church-Yard.

SIR,

MY Daughter *Ann* was taken with a violent Pain in her Head, and a ſore Throat, attended with a Cough; for which ſhe was blooded and bliſtered, and ſeveral Medicines were given her without any viſible good Effect, for the Diſorder increaſed to a moſt violent Fever, and ſhe was delirious; and by thoſe who attended her, thought in extreme Danger. At this Time a Gentleman of the Faculty adviſed to give her Dr. *James*'s Powder, as he ſaid nothing elſe could ſave her Life; accordingly ſhe took one Third of a Paper, which made her vomit a little, and brought away three black fœtid Stools; during the Operation ſhe took Plenty of Chicken-Water, preſcribed in the Bill of Directions given with the Powder. I gave another Third of a Paper in ſix Hours, which only ſweated her; a third Doſe was given about ſeven Hours after that, which had little or no Operation, and ſhe perfectly recovered.

Some Months after this, my Daughter *Elizabeth* was ſeized in the ſame Manner, and ſhe was in a few Days emaciated to a Skeleton; I gave her the Powder in the ſame Manner, and after taking a few Doſes ſhe perfectly recoverd.

Reading, May 10, 1758.

I am, Sir,
Yours, *&c.*
AUGUSTIN MAYHEW.

From the MANCHESTER MERCURY.

The two following Caſes were received February 9, 1759, *from Mr.* John Bierly, *at* Hollingwood, *near* Mancheſter.

SOME Time ſince, my Daughter was ſeized with a violent Fever, ſo that ſhe loſt the Uſe of her Limbs, Speech, and Senſes, and continued ſo for ſeven Days.

All

All the Medicines ſhe took were of no Service to her, and nothing but Death was expected. I happened to ſee in *Harrop*'s News-Paper, a Cure performed by Dr. *James*'s Powder §, upon which I immediately ſent to Mr. *Berry*'s, Grocer, in *Mancheſter*, for one Paper, one Doſe of which was given her, and repeated according to the Directions; ſoon after ſhe recovered her Senſes, Uſe of Speech, and Limbs, in a ſurpriſing Manner, and is now well.

In a ſhort Time after a Son of mine was taken with an Ague Fit, and he had one every Day, or every other Day, for a Month, and he was then ſeized with a very bad Fever; I immediately gave him a Doſe of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which threw him into a Sleep for three Hours; another Doſe was then repeated, when he ſlept till Morning, and on waking he ſaid he ailed nothing; however, a third Doſe was given him, which brought on an Ague Fit, that continued for twenty-four Hours; after which he was well, and hath had no Returns of his Ague or Fever ſince.

WILLIAM SCRUBY, of St. *Neot's*, *Huntingdon-ſhire*, was, ſoon after *Michaelmas* laſt, ſeized with a violent Fever, which confined him to his Chamber ſix Weeks, or more; and though greatly weakened and emaciated, yet, as his Bread depended upon his Labour, he was, in a Manner, compelled to leave Home or ſtarve; in this miſerable Condition he came to me: For near three Weeks he ſlept ſeldom more than an Hour or two in a Night, and very often not one Wink; he coughed very much, and was very ſore with continual Reachings. When in Bed he had ſudden violent Fits of the Head-ach, and was much afflicted with the Rheumatiſm; beſides which he raiſed every Night, with great Difficulty, an incredible Quantity of green fœtid Matter, tinged with yellow; ſometimes thick, at others frothy; of which I have obſerved ſome Mornings, in a Pot, a Quart and upwards. In this Situation I gave him, in the Manner following, Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder (which is ſold at Mr. *Newbery*'s, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard)* at Evening, his Bed was well warmed, and ſome White-Wine Whey made, after which I gave him half a Paper of the Pow-

§ Which is ſold at Mr. *Newbery's*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *London*, at Two Shillings and Six-Pence a Paper, containing four Doſes.

der mixed with Honey: This had no visible Effect; two Hours after, I gave him the same Quantity, which likewise had no sensible Operation; after which, at the same Distance, I gave him Three-fourths of a Paper, and made him drink plentifully of Whey, covered him up warm, and left him about Four in the Morning. After sleeping six Hours, I found him in a profound Sweat, which continued most Part of the Day; his Spirits were higher, and most of his Complaints were altered for the better; at Ten the same Evening I gave him a whole Paper, which threw him into a sound Sleep and a plentiful Sweat, both which continued all Night without any Intermission, when a Purging succeeded, and held him near two Days. This Operation over, he began to mend in a surprising Manner; his cough was greatly abated, his Fever entirely removed, his Rheumatism and Head-ach cured, little or no Phlegm was raised, his Food staid upon his Stomach, and his Sleep was sound and lasting: But notwithstanding this Amendment I continued the Powder for a considerable Time in small Quantities, which completed the Cure beyond all Expectation, and *Scruby* is at this Hour as stout and hearty (his Years considered, which exceed Fifty) as he ever was in his whole Life.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
Rector of *Chillington*, *Bedfordshire*.

LETTERS from St. *Christopher*'s mention, that, during a malignant Fever, which raged there last Summer, and which was brought from *Guadaloupe*, Mrs. *Payne*, a Lady of that Island, had seventy-four Negroes seized with that Distemper, to whom she gave Dr. *James*'s Powder, and seventy-three of them recovered; but this Lady being afterwards seized with the same Disorder, the People who attended her opposed her trying the same Medicine with which she had cured so many, and she died in a very few Days, without being permitted to take it.

To the PRINTER.

Bruton-Street, *July* 18, 1760.

THE Right Hon. the Lord *Barrington*, Secretary at War, having been pleased to communicate to me the following Extract of a Letter, I think it my Duty

to

to make it public, for the Sake of the Inhabitants of very hot Climates; of the Navy-Surgeons, and thoſe committed to their Care; and of thoſe Commanders and Surgeons on board trading Veſſels, that are already furniſhed with my Powder.---For the future, proper Inſtructions ſhall be given in the printed Directions.

If every one, to whom the Care of my Powder has been committed by their Superiors, had been as diligent in obſerving, as judicious in applying, and as attentive to his Majeſty's Service as Mr. *Browne*, no doubt but ſome Thouſands of brave Fellows might have ſurvived to ſerve their King and Country that are now no more; a Conſideration of no ſmall Moment in this tedious and deſtructive War, perhaps rendered more ſo by the Neglect of thoſe, whom their Superiors had furniſhed with every Advantage to enable them to do their Duty with Effect.

R. JAMES.

To Doctor JAMES.

SIR, *War-Office, July* 17, 1760.

I SEND you incloſed the Copy of an Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Henry Browne*, Surgeon to Col. *Coote's* Battalion, which I think it right to communicate to you, as it ſhews the great Efficacy of your Medicines, and as it may aſſiſt you in giving Directions for accommodating the Doſes to very hot Climates.---You are at Liberty to make what Uſe you pleaſe of this Extract, which may be depended on as authentic.

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servant,
BARRINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Browne, *Surgeon of Col.* Coote's *Battalion, dated* Madraſs, *the 4th of* November, 1759.

" With the ſix Companies that went with us, we loſt Eighteen in the Voyage: Fifteen of them died of Fevers. We had above forty Fevers in the Ship I was in, I uſed *James's* Powders with great Succeſs; we had but one died. When we were within twelve Degrees of the Line, or leſs, it was impracticable to uſe them as *James* directs; the Evacuations were ſo great that the Patient could not bear them. I gave four or five Grains every three Hours, which proved a powerful Sudorific: The

firſt Doſe generally vomited or purged two or three Times. By this Treatment the Fever left them in two or three Days.

As the following Advertiſement, which appeared in a public News-Paper, ſeems to have been penned by one of the Faculty, who has exhibited theſe Powders in the moſt dangerous acute Diſeaſes, and particularly in the Small-Pox, we ſhall inſert it, though we are unacquainted with the Author, becauſe his Obſervations may be of Uſe to the Public.

THE Writer of this Paragraph ſays, and ſays ſolemnly, that he has given Dr. *James*'s Fever Powder to a great Number of Patients in the Small-Pox, Fevers, and other Eruptive and Inflammatory Diſorders, and that when given at the Beginning, and continued for ſome Doſes, he has never known it fail.

In the Small-Pox two or three Doſes have, under his Care, always removed the Pains of the Head and Back, and brought out the Eruptions; after which the Patients have gone through the Diſeaſe chearfully, ſlept well, and complained only of being hungry.

In Fevers it has anſwered the Purpoſe intended, and enabled him to ſave the Lives of many who were given over by thoſe who had attended them before. But Care ſhould be taken in all theſe Diſtempers, to give the Sick Plenty of thin diluting Liquors, to keep the Room cool, and to permit them to have Plenty of freſh Air. In hot Weather, therefore, let the Chamber Door be kept open Day and Night, let the Curtains be always undrawn, and occaſionally open the Window for a few Minutes to carry off the impure Air.

Great Care likewiſe muſt be taken to procure the Powder genuine. What I made Uſe of was bought at Mr. *Newbery*'s in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*; and it always anſwered the Purpoſe.

As theſe Diſorders make great Havock in Town and Country, it is hoped that due Regard will be paid to theſe Obſervations by all who are any way concerned in the Care of the Sick.

IT would ſwell this Treatiſe much beyond the Bounds I propoſed, was I to give the Hiſtory of every Caſe I could recollect, much more was I to particulariſe every one I have treated. Among the laſt, it is impoſſible that many ſhould not be forgot, as I was not careful enough to keep a regular Journal from the Beginning; for I did not for a long Time ſuſpect that this Medicine would ever become of ſo great Conſequence as I have ſince had Reaſon to apprehend. This Circumſtance alſo prevents me from being able to determine preciſely the Number of Patients that have taken it; but I can ſafely affirm, that they amount to more than I dare inſinuate, for fear of being ſuſpected of Exaggeration. Thoſe, however, that know I have for the laſt twelve Years induſtriouſly ſearched after Patients in low Life, labouring under Fevers, and that at no ſmall Expence, would have little Reaſon to entertain ſuch a Suſpicion.

Here it may reaſonably be aſked, how many have died who have taken this Medicine in acute Diſtempers? For in order to eſtabliſh the true Efficacy of a Remedy, or Method of Cure, it is of little leſs Importance to ſpecify the Miſcarriages than the Succeſs. As it is, therefore, neither honourable nor juſt to conceal the former, I ſhall fairly confeſs, that it has failed me in ſome few Inſtances. But among theſe ſome drank Gin to Exceſs after taking it; others had previouſly deſtroyed their Conſtitutions by the ſame faſhionable Poiſon; and in others the Diſtemper had made too great a Progreſs to permit of flattering myſelf with Succeſs. So that, where I had the entire Conduct of the Caſe, I do not recollect that it has diſappointed me in more than two or three fair Trials. But I am obliged to own, that as I eſteemed Life too ſacred to be hazarded for the Sake of an Experiment, I have never neglected to call in all other medical Aids to my Aſſiſtance, when I thought the Caſe required them, and believed that they would be of Service. And how much may be aſcribed to theſe I muſt ſubmit to the Judgment which may be formed by others, from ſome of the Hiſtories of Caſes before related.

It has been mentioned, as an Objection to the univerſal Uſe of the Fever Powder, that as Fevers ariſe from various and even contrary Cauſes, and differ eſſentially from each other, it is impoſſible that any one Medicine can be adapted to every Species, in ſuch a Manner as to perform a Cure.

a Cure. It cannot be denied, that Fevers are excited by different Cauſes, and that Climates, Seaſons, Ages, Conſtitutions, and many other Circumſtances, cauſe a Variation in their Symptoms and Appearances. Yet it is equally certain that every one from the Plague to an *Ephemera*, or Fever which terminates ſpontaneouſly in a ſingle Day, agree, with Reſpect to the Quickneſs of the Pulſe, the Conſequence of an accelerated Circulation of the Blood. This, or its immediate Cauſe, whatever that be, ſhould ſeem to be the very Eſſence of a Fever; and whatever is capable of removing the latter, without any ill Conſequences, abſolutely puts a Stop to the firſt, and prevents all the Symptoms derivable from that Source, or in other Words, cures the Fever. But from reaſoning upon phyſical Subjects, an Appeal lies to Experience in the *dernier Reſſort*, and this has decided in Favour of my Argument. For no Sort of Epidemic Fever has appeared in our Climate for the laſt ten Years, in which this Medicine has not been effectual almoſt as often as it has been uſed. The World always aſſumes a Right of cenſuring or condemning the Conduct of Individuals, generally without being acquainted with the Motives thereof, and often capriciouſly: I have, therefore, the leſs Reaſon to be offended, that the Rectitude of mine ſhould be called in Queſtion. But that I may have a Chance for a fair Trial, I think myſelf obliged to account for it before the Tribunal of the Public, to the Determination of which I readily ſubmit.

The principal Objections, and indeed all worth Notice which have been made againſt my Conduct with reſpect to this Medicine, are altogether perſonal, and relate more to the Author than to the Thing itſelf. They conſiſt of two Charges; firſt, that I have kept this a Secret, in Prejudice to the World, provided it is as valuable as I have repreſented it. And, ſecondly, that I have ſecured my Property in it by a Patent, which is conſtrued downright Quackery.

As to the firſt, I might plead in Excuſe, the Example of almoſt all the eminent Phyſicians among the Moderns, who have had their Noſtrums, and whoſe Secrets after their Deaths have been the Subjects of a thouſand Volumes. *Stahl* and *Hoffman*, both Profeſſors of Phyſic at *Hall*, and both juſtly celebrated for their medicinal Abilities, without Scruple confined many Medicines to their own private Practice, and died without diſcovering them to the world. Nor has this been awlays eſteemed a Re-

proach to the Phyſicians of our own Country; for many now alive have their Secrets, and the late Dr. *Burton* had a Hundred. But as Precedents, provided they are bad, are not of ſufficient Authority to juſtify Imitation, I muſt confeſs I ſhould have had very little Regard to theſe, if better Reaſons had not determined me to act as I have done, and in a Manner directly contrary to my original Intentions, and my preſent Inclinations. I am firmly of Opinion, that real *Policy* is never inconſiſtent with Truth, however the Word may have been miſuſed to ſignify *the Art of deceiving with Dexterity*. I ſhall, therefore, wave whatever Artifices I might employ by way of Palliation or Diſguiſe, and repreſent the real Motives of my Conduct without Reſerve, and with that Sincerity which I flatter myſelf will ſtand the Teſt of the ſtricteſt Scrutiny.

Every one may readily imagine, that I would be very cautious of divulging a Medicine of ſuch vaſt Importance, till I had brought it to a certain Degree of Perfection, and made myſelf ſure of its real Efficacy, by a ſufficient Number of Caſes; becauſe if it failed of Succeſs, it would ſubject me to infinite Reproach. This was not to be done ſo expeditiouſly as I could have wiſhed, and it required much Time and more Trouble to procure me the Satisfaction I deſired. Mean Time I was ignorant enough to expect, that every one concerned in any Branch of Phyſic would lend me their Aſſiſtance, and applaud my Intentions; not conſidering that Self-Love would bias the Mercenary and Diſingenuous to the Side of Intereſt; and that a Miliary or a Nervous Fever, of twenty Days Continuance, was attended with greater Emoluments, than one terminated in two or three. But whatever might be the Cauſe, I had ſoon an Opportunity of diſcovering my Error; for many Retailers of Medicines commenced my avowed Enemies, without the leaſt Pretence to any Provocation; whilſt others, with the Countenance of Friendſhip, pointed a Dagger to my Breaſt. When, therefore, I conſidered what Influence the Intereſt and Inclinations of the Multitude, or both, might have to my Prejudice, I judged it imprudent to put it in the Power of any one to diſguiſe, miſrepreſent, deny, or forge Facts: All which might have happened, if I had diſcovered the Secret, and ſuffered the Medicine to be publicly uſed; and thus a Remedy of ſuch great Conſequence might have been denied a fair Trial, and abſolutely loſt to the World

And this was a principal Motive to my concealing it, till a proper Opportunity offered of making it public to greater Advantage. Though I muſt confeſs that ſome other Conſiderations were not without their Weight; for when I found myſelf conſiderable enough to have a Combination formed againſt me, I thought it Time to conſult my own Intereſt, and have ſome Regard to my private Fortune. Upon this Occaſion I cannot forbear complaining of the Conduct of ſome Apothecaries, whoſe Names I ſhall take the Liberty of mentioning upon a future Occaſion. I ſay ſome, becauſe I would not include all under one common Cenſure; for I am acquainted with many whoſe Probity, I am certain, would be a ſufficient Security againſt a mean, mercenary, or knaviſh Action. But I am abundantly ſenſible there are others of an oppoſite Character; and it ſeems I have had the unmerited Honour of falling under the Diſpleaſure of ſome of theſe, many of whom I have never either ſeen or converſed with. But ſuch I can readily forgive, becauſe I am ſenſible their Ill-Will cannot proceed from Malice to me, ſo much as from Love to themſelves. And I flatter myſelf, that the reaſonable Part of Mankind will as eaſily pardon me, if, in the Diſcharge of my Duty, I have accidentally diſobliged ſome of the moſt flagitious of the Profeſſion, whoſe Friendſhip I ſhould eſteem as the higheſt Reproach. *Æſculapius*, we are told, was ſtruck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, on a Repreſentation from *Pluto*, that he not only hindered People from dying, but alſo raiſed them from the Dead. Was the ſame *Æſculapius* reſtored to the World, with all his medical Abilities, and inveſted with all the Power of his Father *Apollo*, no doubt ſome would be found among the *Apothecaries*, the modern *Plutos* in Phyſic, who would even wreſt the Thunder out of the Hands of *Jupiter*, to blaſt the Man who durſt attempt to act in Oppoſition to their Intereſts.

With Reſpect to the ſecond Charge againſt me, I am informed, that the Power of granting Patents is a Prerogative of the Crown, and that many Acts of Parliament have been made to reſtrain and regulate them. Hence it is plain, that the Legiſlature did not conſider theſe as Encouragements to Frauds and Abuſe, but rather as Incitements to Induſtry, and Rewards to thoſe who diſcover any thing for the public Emolument. If, therefore, Quacks and Impoſtors have ſometimes impoſed on the Sovereign

by

by falſe Pretences, ſo far as to procure a Sanction to their pretended Remedies, of no Uſe to any one but the Proprietor; I ſubmit it to the Judicious and Impartial, whether this ought to deter me from laying hold of the only Means the Laws of my Country have put into my Hands, of indemnifying myſelf for all the Trouble and Expence I have been at, and the Injuries I have ſuſtained by the public and private Reproaches of thoſe who eſteemed it their Intereſt to deſtroy me.

However, in order to remove all Grounds of Cavil, which may ariſe from Prejudice, Miſtakes, or Malice, I ſhall for the future be leſs Tenacious of the Secret, as the Reaſons for my Caution in ſome Meaſure ceaſe to ſubſiſt. I ſhall, therefore, no more ſcruple to diſcover it to thoſe who have any Right to expect this from me; I mean thoſe Phyſicians, whoſe Honour and Integrity I think a ſufficient Security againſt an Abuſe of my Confidence.

After having ingenuouſly avowed my private Intereſt to have been one Motive to my Actions with reſpect to this Medicine, I am aſhamed to mention the public Utility as another, becauſe this is the thread-bare Pretence made uſe of from Time immemorial, by the Artful and Deſigning in all Stations, to ſooth the World into their Intereſts, though nothing leſs than the Good of Mankind is intended. But there are ſome particular Advantages which may ariſe from the common Uſe of this Medicine, ſo obvious and undeniable, that I cannot forbear taking Notice of them.

People of Rank and Affluence are never unprovided with all poſſible Means of Conſolation, under the Calamity of Sickneſs. It, however, too frequently happens, that Perſons of the firſt Diſtinction are ſuddenly carried off by Fevers, or, at leaſt, purchaſe their Lives at the Expence of infinite Tortures, and a tedious Confinement. Now, as one great End propoſed by the Publication of this Medicine is to eſtabliſh a Method of curing all Sorts of acute and inflammatory Fevers, in leſs Time, and with a much Certainty as the Bark cures Intermittents; when the whole World is convinced that this is poſſible, it cannot be doubted but that, for the future, People in the higheſt Stations will take ſuch Meaſures as Self-Preſervation ſhall dictate, and ſave thoſe Talents and Virtues, for the Good of the Public, and their own Families, which might otherwiſe be irretrievably loſt.

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I have too frequently been a melancholy Obſerver of the Miſery thoſe Servants of the lower Claſs, and of both Sexes, are reduced to, who in Conſequence of an acute Diſorder are unmercifully abandoned by their Maſters, and turned out to ſhift for themſelves. They are happy if they can procure a dirty, cold Garret, with ſuitable Neceſſaries and Attendance. And if, after being deprived of all the ready Caſh their preceding Induſtry has furniſhed them with, and pawning their little Stock of Cloaths, their laſt Reſource, they can eſcape with Life and Rags, ſcarcely any thing remains for the Women but the Brothels, and for the Men but the Highway; and in Confirmation of this, I dare ſay the Turnkeys of *Newgate*, and the Panders about Town, can give Variety of Inſtances. For my own Part I ſhall indulge myſelf in a Pleaſure much ſuperior to that ariſing from Vanity, if I am inſtrumental in averting ſuch Diſtreſs from theſe miſerable Objects of Compaſſion; whilſt I have nobody to cenſure or blame me, unleſs the Bawds, the Hangman, and perhaps ſome mercenary Venders of Medicines.

Private Families, alſo, frequently afford no leſs deplorable Scenes than thoſe I have juſt repreſented; for where the daily Subſiſtance of one depends upon the Labour and Induſtry of the Maſter, an Interruption of but a few Weeks by an acute Diſtemper, and the conſequent Expences, make a prodigious Chaſm in his Finances, often to his utter Deſtruction: Inſomuch that, if he ſurvives, it is not unuſual for him to be dragged to the *Marſhalſea*, or the *Compter*, before he is well able to reſume his Employment. To Misfortunes of this Kind, the lower Claſs of Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, and labouring People are particularly liable. And it will give me no ſmall Satisfaction, if I ſhould contribute to prevent theſe Calamities by pointing out to them a Method of retrieving their Health in a few Days, and at a trifling Expence.

In the Country Villages many labouring People, diſabled by Sickneſs from their daily Employment, languiſh and periſh by Fevers without any Manner of Aſſiſtance, whilſt their Neighbours, who are bleſſed with Leiſure, Affluence and Dignity, would not think it any Diminution of their Characters to attend to the Neceſſities of the Indigent, and alleviate the Miſeries of the Diſeaſed. And was the Warmth of their Benevolence excited by a Pro-

ſpect of Succeſs, no doubt their Charities would exert a more beneficial and extenſive Influence, for the Relief of the wretched and afflicted. Thoſe, therefore, of ſuch Diſpoſition, will be enabled by the Diſtribution of this Medicine, to purchaſe a Satisfaction of which the Proud, the Thoughtleſs, and the Cruel, can form no Idea.

Thoſe who make Voyages by Sea, and thoſe who travel by Land, either on Account of Commerce, War, or any other Buſineſs, will find their particular Accounts in being provided with this Medicine, as it will be ſome Security for their Lives, under thoſe unavoidable Accidents which daily happen, in warm Climates eſpecially, where proper Aſſiſtance is not always to be procured. And I hope I may, without Arrogance, eſteem myſelf a Benefactor to Society, if I am an Inſtrument of preſerving many in the Army and Navy, for the Services of their King and Country, of which they would otherwiſe be deprived.

Caſes often occur in Practice, where, on Account of particular Circumſtances, it is hazardous to attempt thoſe Evacuations, and other Means of Relief, which would otherwiſe be proper and neceſſary; as in the acute Diſtempers of Women with Child, in Childbed, or in other Situations equally perplexing. On theſe Occaſions, ſo far as I have been able to learn by Experience, this Medicine may be exhibited with Safety, and very good Effects, provided the Cure is at firſt attempted by ſmall Doſes, (five or ſix Grains, for Example) and theſe are repeated, and increaſed prudently, till the End is anſwered, that is, till the Fever ceaſes.

Every one who has either had, or obſerved a Fever, muſt be ſenſible that it generally commences with a Cold, and that moſt Colds are attended with ſome feveriſh Symptoms. Theſe I will venture to affirm, are almoſt always removed, and thoſe prevented, by one or two Doſes of this Medicine, taken in the Infancy of the Diſeaſe, with or without previous Bleeding, as the Exigencies of the Caſe may require it.

As I would be extremely cautious of leading any one into Error in an Affair of ſo much Importance as is that of Life, I muſt remark, that when violent Inflammations of the vital Parts threaten immediate Deſtruction, I ſhould think it imprudent to neglect repeated Bleeding, Purges, Clyſters, and all other Aſſiſtances which the Art of Medicine can afford; though I am very certain, that

this Medicine will contract the Fatigue, diminiſh the Danger, and afford the Patient a much fairer Chance for his Life.

Fevers in Children are excited by various Cauſes, all of which, Teeth for Example, it is not poſſible to remove immediately by Medicine; but whatever be the Source, the Effects may be always moderated, or abſolutely taken away, by proper Doſes of the Powder, prudently repeated. Three or four Grains may be given with Safety to a very young Child; and the ſecond Doſe ſhould be augmented, if the firſt has no ſenſible Operation; and the ſame Caution ſhould be obſerved with reſpect to the third, if that ſhould be found neceſſary.

It now remains that I give ſome Account of the Efficacy of the Medicine, which is the Subject of this Treatiſe, in ſome Diſtempers, either very difficult to cure, or attended with extreme Danger, or both; and to which I could not properly ſpeak as a Phyſician, till my own Experience, or that of others, had amply ſuggeſted to me its Utility.

Of the SMALL-POX.

HAVING frequently been aſked what Effect this Medicine has in the Small-Pox, I ſhall take this Opportunity of delivering my Sentiments, and relate honeſtly what Experience has taught me. Firſt, then, as the Danger of the Small-Pox is always, *cæteris paribus*, in Proportion to the Heat, Fever, and Inflammation preceding the Eruption, I ſhould be inclined to believe, that the Services to be expected from this Medicine, in leſſening the Danger of the ſubſequent Diſtemper, would be exactly proportional to the Effect it had in diminiſhing that Heat, Fever, and Inflammation. The very little Experience I have had of this Powder in the Small-Pox, will not permit me to determine its Efficacy therein. But ſome pretty extraordinary Caſes have occured, wherein it has been exhibited, without any View to the laſt-mentioned Diſtemper, and where it has ſucceeded beyond my warmeſt Expectations.

About four or five Years ago, I attended a Servant of an eminent Apothecary in Town, who was thought to be dangerouſly ill of a Fever. He took either two or three Doſes of the Powder; after the laſt Doſe he ſlept for ſix

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or ſeven Hours, and when he awoke the Small-Pox appeared on his Face, and all over him, in a very particular Manner, for the Puſtules were as large, and ſeemed to be advanced as much, as they uſually are the ſecond or third Day after the Eruption. From this Time the Diſtemper proceeded with great Lenity, and he had not the leaſt Complaint afterwards, except that he was very hungry all the Time.

Some Time ago one *Eleanor Bird*, a Woman who lives at a Diſtiller's in *Roſe-Street Covent-Garden*, applied to me for ſome Powder for her Son, a Child of nine Years old, who, as ſhe ſaid, was very ill of a Fever, attended with exceſſive Pains in his Head, and a Delirium. At Noon he took a very ſmall Doſe of the Powder, another at four o'Clock, and a Third at Eight, which made him ſweat moderately and ſleep. By the next Morning the Small-Pox appeared; he was very full, but from this Time was remarkably well, and went through the Diſtemper without any Complaint whatever.

Not long after this a young Fellow, Servant to a Perſon of high Rank, was ſuppoſed to be ill of a Fever, upon which he took a full Doſe of the Fever Powder. It operated pretty much, and in a few Hours the Small-Pox appeared. He was pretty full, but went through the Diſtemper remarkably well, having no Complaint all the Time of any Kind.

September 24, 1749, about Nine in the Evening, I was called to *Lemuel Church*, a Man of about twenty-five Years of Age, at Mr. *Carter*'s, the *Sun* and *Apple-tree*, in *White-Hart-Yard, Drury-Lane*. I found him exceſſively hot, reſtleſs, and ſomewhat delirious, and was told it was thought he had the Small-Pox two Years before. That Night he loſt ten Ounces of Blood, and had a Clyſter. About Twelve at Night he took ten Grains of the Powder, and at Eight in the Morning ten more, which excited a gentle Sweat. At One on *Monday* he took a whole Doſe of twenty Grains, which purged him pretty much, after which he ſlept five Hours. On *Tueſday* Morning the Small Pox appeared, and ſeemed pretty much advanced, as I was informed, for I did not ſee him the ſecond Time till *Friday* the 29th, and then I found him perfectly eaſy, and without any Sort of Complaint, though pretty full, and in a few Days he perfectly recovered.

Since the ſecond Edition of this Pamphlet, I have been concerned in ſeveral Caſes of the Small-Pox, where this Powder has been taken at or about the Eruption with ſingular good Effect. And others have been related to me of the ſame Kind. Some have taken it in the ſecond Fever, when there have been no Hopes of Recovery, and it has ſucceeded beyond all Manner of Expectation.—I cannot forbear relating a Caſe told me by a Gentleman of the ſtricteſt Honour and Veracity. It is of a Perſon thought to be expiring in the laſt Stage of the Small-Pox. The three Phyſicians who attended him conſented to his taking ten Grains of the Powder. He diſcharged, by Vomit, a large Quantity of Matter ſo fœtid and offenſive, that the Apothecary was obliged to leave the Room. The ſecond Day he was ſo well as to be able to eat a Chicken, and in a few Days perfectly recovered.

Of SLOW FEVERS.

WE often meet with Patients affected with an univerſal Languor or Dejectedneſs, complaining of an utter Loſs of Appetite, and Pains in the Stomach, the Head, or the Limbs at Intervals, whilſt their Urine is ſometimes pale, and at others depoſits a Sediment. And every one's Commerce with the World muſt furniſh them with numberleſs Inſtances of unhappy People of both Sexes, who are for Months, and ſometimes for many Years, miſerable with reſpect both to themſelves and their Friends; and ſo exceſſively low-ſpirited and dejected, as to apprehend the near Approach of every Thing tremendous and dreadful. In theſe, a Rap at the Door, or a Fall of any common Utenſil in the Room, will ſometimes appear not leſs terrible than a Clap of Thunder the Shock of an Earthquake, or the Exploſion of a Volcano. A falſe Philoſophy anciently diſtinguiſhed theſe Sorts of Diſorders by the Name of Hypochondriaciſm in Men, and Hyſterics in Women. Some of the more refined Moderns have, from a worſe Motive than Error, I mean Craft and Diſingenuity, diſtinguiſhed the Diſtempers I am now ſpeaking of, by the Name of *Nervous*, to the eternal Diſhonour of Phyſic. Though, I believe, others have run into the modiſh Cry-out of no worſe a Motive than Folly, or, perhaps, Inattention, and a Habit of taking Things upon Credit, as a more eaſy Way of being ſatisfied, than the tedious Method of Examination and Experience.

perience. Theſe Diſorders, I aſſert, are generally ſlow Fevers, proceeding from very evident Cauſes, and manifeſting themſelves by very obvious Signs. And I as confidently aſſert, that the Fever Powder is as efficacious a Medicine in their Cure, as the Bark is in Intermittents. But then it muſt not be taken ſo often, nor in ſo large Doſes, as in acute continual Fevers. The Method in general is, to take about a third or half a Paper at Night, and to repeat it every Night, or Night and Morning. But the Management due to particular Caſes and Circumſtances, cannot be determined without a Knowledge of them.

Of the YELLOW FEVER, *&c.*

I Have juſt received an agreeable and very material Account of the Efficacy of the Powder in the *Yellow Fever*, a Diſtemper much dreaded in the *Weſt-Indies*, and generally fatal. Having learned that this Diſorder made great Ravages in *Carolina* once a Year, I contrived to have a ſufficient Quantity of the Powder ſent to that Colony. And I hear by a Gentleman of Honour, lately arrived from thence, that of a great Number, both *Whites* and *Negroes*, who have taken it, ſcarce any have been diſappointed of a Cure.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Diſtemper which frequently deſtroys the Patient in a few Hours, or at moſt a very few Days. I judged, therefore, that a Medicine, which is ſo powerful and ſo immediately efficacious, would promiſe the faireſt to perform a Cure. And I have the Satisfaction to find, that my Conjectures were not ill founded.

The Value of the *Weſt-India* Eſtate ſhould ſeem to depend principally on the Preſervation of the *Negroes*; becauſe Land uncultivated ſo near the Line, and at ſuch a Diſtance from *London*, would be of no great Account. I therefore judged, that if my Powder proved as effectual in the Cure of acute Diſtempers in the *Weſt-Indies* as in *England*, it would contribute to the Enrichment of that very valuable Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions. The Event has verified my Conjecture. For it is abundantly confirmed to me from all our *Weſt-India* Colonies, that my Powder is, if poſſible, more ſucceſsful there than in *Europe*. I am informed, that there is a Diſtemper frequent amongſt the *Negroes*, eſpecially in the *Leeward Iſlands*, which reſembles our Pleuriſies, attended with a ſevere Cough, which uſually ends in a fatal Conſumption, if the *Negroe* eſcapes Death from the original Pleuriſy. This Pleuriſy

is almoſt always cured by a very few Doſes of this Powder, leaving not the leaſt Traces of a Cough or Conſumption behind.

The *Yellow Fever* is a Deſtemper well known to make great Havock in our *Southern American* Colonies, whenever they have the Misfortune to be viſited with it. As the Practitioners in that Part of the World have never, that I know of, obliged us with an accurate Hiſtory of this Diſtemper, drawn from the Appearances attending it, and the State of the internal Parts after Death, I cannot judge accurately concerning its immediate Cauſes, farther than that it is a very violent Inflammation, principally, perhaps, of the Liver. But I know from repeated Advices by Letters from the *Weſt-Indies*, and by the Relation of thoſe who have been Witneſſes of its Efficacy in all the *Southern* Colonies, that my Powder effectually cures this terrible Diſorder, if taken in Time. And the Truth of this Aſſertion will not, I believe, be doubted by thoſe who know that it has for a conſiderable Time been uſed on board his Majeſty's Ships of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, and with great Succeſs, in the Diſorders mentioned above. But I hear, that in the ſouthern Parts of *America*, they ſeldom give leſs than a whole Paper of 20 Grains for one Doſe; which I think right, conſidering the ſudden Progreſs acute Diſtempers make in hot Climates.

This Medicine has alſo been tried on the Coaſts of *Africa*, and in the *Eaſt-Indies*, with equal Succeſs.

Of the RHEUMATISM.

THE Rheumatiſm is a Diſorder always very troubleſome, and often very obſtinate. I knew nothing of the Efficacy of the Powder in this Diſtemper, till I was informed by a Phyſician remarkable for his Candour and Integrity, as well as Skill in his Profeſſion, that he had tried it in a large Hoſpital which he attends, in a great Number of Inſtances, with Succeſs. This encouraged me to give it alſo, and my Expectations were not diſappointed, for I found it more effectual than any Thing I had ever experienced. The Method of uſing it in general is, to take a third or half a Paper every eight Hours, ſo as to raiſe a Sweat. Bleeding ſhould not be neglected, and the Patient ſhould by no Means be ſuffered to remain coſtive.

I hope that by any Thing I have ſaid in the preceding Sheets, it will not be underſtood, that I recommend my

Powder

Powder in all Caſes; or that I ſet it up for infalliable. I am too conſcious that there are many Fevers abſolutely incurable, under certain Circumſtances; and as theſe Circumſtances, and theſe Diſtempers muſt often occur, no Medicine can be expected to work abſolute Miracles. All I contend for is, that the Method of curing Fevers recommended in this Treatiſe will cure ten to one more Patients, *cæteris paribus*, labouring under Fevers, than any ever yet practiſed, and that with more Eaſe and Safety.

It gives me great Pleaſure to receive repeated Accounts from the Country, of People, and ſome amongſt them of Condition, in the moſt imminent Danger, recovered by the Uſe of the Powder, who in all Probability would have been loſt to the Public, if I had taken any other Method of propagating the Reputation and Uſe of this Medicine. For their Diſtance from *London* would have prevented their knowing of it, or procuring it, if they had been acquainted with its Efficacy. Amongſt theſe is a Lady of the firſt Diſtinction, who has lately been reſtored to Health by this Medicine, at a Time when ſeveral Gentlemen, very capable of judging, thought her in the utmoſt Danger. And though I am an utter Stranger to this Lady, I have Reaſon to believe her Life of ſo much Conſequence to her Family, and her Friends, that the Satisfaction I receive from being inſtrumental in ſaving it, makes me ample Amends for all the little Impertinences I have been obliged to endure from thoſe, whoſe Duty it was, and is, to encourage every real Improvement in Phyſic.

Though the Method of exhibiting this Medicine may be collected from the preceding Hiſtories of Caſes, yet I think myſelf obliged to be more particular with reſpect to the Doſes, the Manner of giving it, and the Management of the Patient under its Operation. As to the firſt, 10 Grains is a moderate Doſe for an Adult, though I have ſometimes given 30, or more, ſometimes only 7, according to the Condition and Situation of the Patient. The Form may be either a ſmall Bolus made up with almoſt any Syrup or Conſerve, or Powder, which may be taken in almoſt any Vehicle.

Particular Directions for using the Powder.

In Acute Continual Fevers, *the* Small-Pox, Measles, *acute* Rheumatisms, Colds, Head-Ach, *and all* Inflammatory Diseases.

IF the Patient is of a strong Constitution, young, and full of Blood, it is prudent to take away ten or twelve Ounces; though this is not always absolutely necessary, except in the Beginning of a Fever; for at the latter End of a Fever, when the Patient is very weak and exhausted, Bleeding may be prejudicial. If the Patient is costive, give a Clyster, either of Milk and brown Sugar, or of warm Water, with a large Spoonful of Salt; or a Stool may be procured by 2 Drams or more of Lenitive Electuary, half, or three Quarters of an Ounce of purging Salts, or from 10 to 20 Grains of Rhubarb. But it is not meant here that the Patient should be purged much, but only that Costiveness should be prevented. This Part of the Directions ought equally to be regarded in the Treatment of every acute Distemper, when any Kind of Evacuations are intended to be procured, not only by the Powder, but by any other Medicine whatever. The greatest of the modern practical Authors assert, that a Neglect of Bleeding before a Vomit, or a Purge, has sent great Numbers to the Grave. This Caution is of the more Importance, when either this Medicine, or any other is taken, because many Apothecaries, and lower Practitioners in Physic, frequently Vomit or Purge, or both, without previous Bleeding; alledging for a Reason, that the Pulse is very low. But in this State the Lowness of the Pulse is a Reason for Bleeding, not against it, for Reasons very obvious to Physicians who understand their Business, but too long for this Place.

There are two Papers of Powder sealed up in each Parcel. —Let the Patient, take in Bed, half, or a third, of one of these Papers, mixed in a Spoonful of Panada, any Syrup, Jelly of Currants, Barley Water, Gruel, or any Sort of Tea, taking Care that none of the Powder is left in the Spoon: Or rather, let it be made into a Bolus with Conserve of Orange-Peel, or almost any other Conserve or Jelly. Let the Patient be kept warm during the Operation, and drink now and then, at Pleasure, a Bason of any thin diluting Liquor warm; as Gruel,

Barley

Barley Water, common Milk Whey without Wine, or Baum-Tea. If it is attended with any ſenſible Operation, as Sickneſs, Purging, or Sweating, it is not neceſſary to repeat it till the Operation is entirely over; and then another half Paper, or a third, is to be given in the ſame Manner as the firſt. By the Time that the Operation of the ſecond Doſe is finiſhed, the feveriſh Heat, Head-ach, Thirſt, Dryneſs of the Tongue, and Anxiety generally diſappear, and the Patient ſleeps eaſily. In this Caſe it is not in the leaſt neceſſary to take any thing more, for without it the Patient will hourly gather Strength and recover.

But if any Part of the Fever remains, a third Doſe ſhould be given, as ſoon as the Operation of the ſecond is over; and the ſame Quantity (that is, a third, or half a Paper) is to be repeated in the ſame Manner, till the Fever is quite cured.

But if it happens, that the firſt Doſe has no ſenſible Operation, a ſecond ſhould be repeated two Hours after the firſt; and if the ſecond has no ſenſible Operation in ſix Hours, two thirds, or a whole Paper ſhould be given, and repeated every ſix or eight Hours, till it operates either by purging, ſweating, or vomiting, or the Fever is cured; which often happens without any Operation at all. *But the beſt general and plain* Direction, *is to repeat* half a Paper *once in* ſix Hours *till the Diſorder is removed.*

A Child of two or three Years old may take ſomething leſs than a Quarter of one of theſe Papers of Powder; a Child of Eight or Nine, one third, or more if neceſſary; and one of Fourteen or Fifteen, the ſame Quantity as a grown Perſon.

If it purges, all poſſible Care ſhould be taken to avoid Cold, and for this Reaſon it is neceſſary to uſe a Bed-pan. The Diſtemper itſelf requires all theſe Cautions, though neither this nor any other Medicine had been taken. But they are more to be regarded whan any Medicine is taken, that is expected to excite a Sweat. And it muſt be remarked, that it is by no Means intended, that a Patient who takes this Medicine ſhould be kept very hot by Fires, Bed-cloaths, or any other Means. It is ſufficient that he is a little more defended from the Air, and kept a very little warmer than in a State of Health.

It ſometimes happens, when little or no putrid Bile is contained in the Stomach, Bowels, *&c.* that the Powder, though given in the largeſt Doſes, will have no ſenſible Operation of any Kind whatever. In theſe Caſes half or a whole Paper ſhould be repeated every four or ſix Hours. But on theſe Occaſions it will be proper to procure two Stools in twenty-four Hours, either by a Clyſter, which is the moſt eaſy Way, or by giving with every Doſe of Powder, from five to ten Grains of Rhubarb, omitting it when the Purpoſe is anſwered, and reſuming it when it again becomes neceſſary. It is not to be concluded, that becauſe this Medicine produces no Operation, either by Vomiting, Purging, or Sweating, that it is in ſuch Caſes of no Efficacy, much leſs that it can be prejudicial by being retained in the Body; for there are other Diſcharges by which a Criſis is often made, and the Diſtemper cured; as by Urine, and inſenſible Perſpiration. And there is great Reaſon to believe it frequently acts ſo as to extinguiſh a Fever, by a ſpecific Quality, diſcoverable only by Experience, and which, perhaps, no one is yet ſufficiently acquainted with. A critical Diſcharge is ſometimes, though very ſeldom, brought on by a conſiderable Flux from the ſalivary Glands, eſpecially in Hyſterical Caſes. But this differs much from that Kind of Salivation excited by Mercury, as it cauſes no Soreneſs or Ulcers in the Mouth, and does not looſen the Teeth. This happens as frequently when this Powder is not taken at all, as it does when it is adminiſtered. And this is particularly mentioned here, in order to obviate a Circumſtance that has often been maliciouſly reported to its Diſadvantage, *viz.* that it ſometimes excites a Salivation. But if a Salivation has ever been excited upon, or ſoon after the taking this Medicine, it muſt have happened in Conſequence of taking ſome other Medicine at the ſame Time, which has had Mercury in it, probably given with an Intention to diſcredit this Powder. Or, perhaps, ſome ignorant Chymiſt, miſunderſtanding the Specification enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, or miſled by Self-Sufficiency, may have made a Powder in Imitation of this, which, it is probable, may have excited a Mercurial Salivation. For what will not Avarice and Malice attempt. But Mr. *Newbery* aſſerts and aſſures the Public, that all the

the People in *England* concerned in the Adminiſtration of Medicines, cannot, by any Art whatever, raiſe a Salivation by this Medicine, if genuine, and as it goes from his Shop. And that if it has ever happened, it muſt have been in Conſequence of ſome Adulteration or Artifice.

Fevers are often attended with violent Purgings, and it is extremely dangerous to ſtop them precipitately with Opiates or Aſtringents. The beſt Method of treating them is, to drink very plentifully of Chicken Water, ſo as to vomit five or ſix Times, which generally checks them; or if not let a Clyſter of a Pint of the ſame Chicken Water, without any Addition, be given, and repeated every Hour, till the Violence of the Purging ceaſes. And then begin with the Powder.

The Chicken Water is thus made.

Kill a young lean Chicken, ſtrip off the Skin and Feathers together, cut it down the Back, and take out the Guts without waſhing it; then boil it in ſeven Quarts of Water for eight Minutes.

Of this Chicken Water it is very proper to drink a ſmall Baſon full at a Time, during the Operation of the Powder, and more eſpecially if the Patient be ſick.

In Caſe of Coſtiveneſs, notwithſtanding the Uſe of the Powder, a Stool ſhould be procured by a common Clyſter, at leaſt once a Day; but Care muſt be taken to adminiſter it at ſuch a Time, and in ſuch a Manner, that the Patient may be as little expoſed to take Cold as is poſſible.

The Head in Fevers is often very much affected, and the Patient is light-headed, inſenſible, or convulſed: Theſe Symptoms the Powder generally removes in a little Time; but as they are very troubleſome and dangerous, it would be prudent to apply ſtimulating Cataplaſms all over the Feet, in Caſe they are not removed by the firſt or ſecond Doſe, and let them be renewed every ſix or eight Hours, till the Senſes return, and the Head is relieved.

The CATAPLASMS *are thus made.*

Take equal Parts of Muſtard-Seed bruiſed, and Horſe-radiſh ſcraped, a little old Yeaſt or Barm, and as much of the ſharpeſt Vinegar as is ſufficient to make Cataplaſms. but at Sea, where Horſe-radiſh and old Yeaſt cannot be had, a Cataplaſm may be made with pickled Herrings, beat up with Vinegar and freſh Muſtard.

But

But it ſometimes happens, that after a Fever is ſubdued, the Patient will be low-ſpirited and dejected, and labour under a Kind of Langour for ſome Days. In ſuch Caſes I do not think it at all neceſſary to repeat this Medicine, or give any other whatever. But if the Heat is moderate, the Tongue much cleared, the Pulſe regular, and not too quick; if the Urine depoſits an equal Sediment, and the Patient begins to ſleep, I eſteem nothing but a little Care requiſite for his abſolute Recovery; unleſs in Caſe of Coſtiveneſs, when it may be prudent to give a Stool or two by half an Ounce of *Glauber*'s Salt, or Manna, or any other gentle Cathartic.

In the SMALL-POX.

When the Directions for taking the Fever Powder were firſt given to the Public, there had not been Experience enough made with it in the Small-Pox and Meaſles, to warrant the recommending of it in thoſe Diſtempers. But as it has ſince been tried in a Multitude of Caſes, frequently by Deſign, and ſometimes by Accident, it becomes neceſſary to point out thoſe Uſes of this Medicine in theſe Diſtempers, that Experience has ſuggeſted.

When the Small-Pox is recent, that is, before the Eruptions appear, or within thirty or forty Hours after they are diſcovered, it will be proper to give at leaſt half a Paper, or ten Grains of the Powder to a grown Perſon, and to repeat that Doſe, or a larger, every four or ſix Hours, till it has vomited, purged, or ſweated pretty copiouſly. The Continuance of it muſt be determined by the Operation. For when that has been ſufficient, it is not adviſable to repeat it farther; becauſe the Diſtemper will then proceed regularly through all its Stages, with little Trouble or Danger; and the ſecond Fever will be in a great Meaſure or totally prevented. But if in any Stage of the Diſtemper, the Fever riſes to any conſiderable Degree of Violence, ſmall Doſes of the Powder may be given to lower it, with great Advantage; as four or five Grains, or more, if that does not anſwer the End.

N. B. The Uſe of this Medicine does not interfere with that of Opiates at Night, which in the Small-Pox are often neceſſary.

In the MEASLES.

The Directions given for the Small-Pox are applicable to the Meaſles, except that the Doſes may be leſs, and the

the Evacuations not ſo copious. It will be ſufficient to procure a Motion or two in twenty-four Hours, and to keep up a gentle Sweat. In this Diſtemper the Powders are particularly efficacious, in preventing and curing the troubleſome Cough.

In SLOW FEVERS *or* NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Thoſe Diſorders which were ſome Years ago denominated Hypochondriaciſm in Men, and Hyſterics, or Vapours in Women, have lately moſt ridiculouſly been called NERVOUS. And they have been as prepoſterouſly treated with high Cordials and Spirits, which have hence acquired the Appellation of *Nervous Medicines*. But theſe can be attended with no better Effect, than that of affording a temporary Relief, and rendering ſtronger Drams neceſſary, which have the ſame deſtructive Tendency, whether they are imported from a Gin-Shop, or any other. As all theſe Diſorders are excited by a latent Fevers in the Habit, they are moſt readily cured by the Fever Powder.

The Method is, to take a Third of a Paper every Night going to Bed, or leſs, in Caſe of great Weakneſs. If it is felt a little, it is ſufficient; if attended with no Operation, the Doſe ſhould be increaſed by one or two Grains every Night, till it either produces ſome Effect, or cures the Patient without any. But it will greatly accelerate the Cure to procure a Stool, once or twice a Day, with Lenitive Electuary, Rhubarb, Salts, or any gentle Cathartic.

In the YELLOW FEVER.

In this Diſtemper the ſame Directions are to be obſerved as in acute continual Fevers; with this Difference only, that a whole Paper (containing twenty Grains) may be given at one Doſe, and repeated if the firſt ſhould not operate.

In the HEAD-ACH.

As moſt habitual Head-Achs of long Continuance are cauſed by ſlow latent Fevers, the Patient will find Relief, by purſuing the Method of Cure directed for *Nervous Diſorders*.

In the RHEUMATISM.

In Chronical Rheumatiſms, that is, thoſe of long ſtanding, the Method directed for the Cure of Nervous Diſorders will almoſt always be found effectual; but it is generally prudent to loſe ſome Blood firſt, though not always abſolutely neceſſary. And, in acute Rheumatiſms, the Method of Treatment ſhould be exactly the ſame as that directed for Fevers: Though it may be often neceſſary to repeat Bleeding more than once.

COLDS *and* CONSUMPTIONS.

Every one knows, that the Diſtemper, commonly known by the Name of a Cold, is the Source of moſt Fevers; and, if imprudently treated, frequently produces a Conſumption. Upon the firſt Approach of this common Diſorder [a Cold] it is generally ſufficient, in order to prevent the ill Conſequences of the Diſorder, to take, at Bed-time, every Night a Fourth of a Paper of Powder, which may be increaſed, at the ſecond Doſe, to a third, or half a Paper, if a fourth Part is not ſufficient. But if the Cough continues obſtinate, it is prudent to bleed, and to keep the Body open.

*** The preceding Directions are calculated for the Climates of *Europe*, and thoſe that reſemble them with Reſpect to Heat. But Advices have been received from ſeveral Surgeons and others, who have uſed them with due Attention in the very hot Climates of the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, the Coaſts of *Africa*, and at Sea in Climates equally hot, that the Doſes ſpecified above are rather too large, in thoſe Places, and that it is better to give the Powder in Doſes of four or five Grains (a fourth or rather leſs of a Paper) and to repeat it every two or three Hours, in other Reſpects obſerving the preceding Directions.

It is always prudent to take this Powder in Bed, or going to Bed.

N. B. This Medicine ſeldom fails curing an acute continual Fever in a very few Days, though more frequently in a few Hours. In Agues it is not ſo certain, but is an excellent Preparative for the Bark, as it certainly brings the Diſorder to a regular and perfect Intermiſſion. In the laſt Caſe, a whole Paper is to be taken at once, and repeated about an Hour before every Fit,

and,

and, at leaſt, once a Day, on the intermediate Days betwixt the Fits.



Two Papers of this Powder are made up in Marble Paper, and, to prevent Counterfeits, ſealed with the Impreſſion in the Margin.

Theſe Powders are ſold, Wholeſale and Retale, by *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, oppoſite the North Door of the Church. Price *Two Shillings* and *Sixpence*.

As this Powder *has been lately ordered to be uſed on board* His Majeſty's Navy, *Dr.* JAMES *has thought it very neceſſary to add the following* INSTRUCTIONS, *for the better Guidance of the* NAVAL SURGEONS.

THE above Directions were calculated for the Uſe of the common People, and to point out, nearly, the Methods which ought to be purſued. But Perſons verſed in Practice will readily diſtinguiſh the Times and Occaſions when the Rules here laid down are punctually to be followed, and when not; and will adapt them to particular Conſtitutions, Climates, Seaſons, and Circumſtances.

It may not be amiſs to remark, that though this Medicine is ſometimes found to operate pretty briſkly by Way of Vomiting, though never more violently than Ipecacuanha, and by Purging, though never with any violent Efforts or Gripings, yet it has never been found, in any one Inſtance, to have done any the leaſt Injury; ſo that there is no Reaſon to fear a moderate Number of Stools at the latter End of a Fever, or at any other Time.

And it is particularly to be remarked, that though moſt Fevers are cured in a few Hours by this Medicine, yet others will be more obſtinate, and continue ſome Days

Days. In theſe Caſes, as the Powder almoſt always prevents any dangerous Symptoms, the Gentlemen of the Navy will find, that by purſuing the Uſe of it, and waiting, the Fever will at laſt be conquered, and never riſe to any dangerous Height. This Obſervation holds true, particularly in Miliary Fevers, and all thoſe of the eruptive Kind.

In ſome Conſtitutions, where a putrid Bile has very much abounded in the *Primæ Viæ*, and, for this Reaſon, the Stimulus of the Medicine, added to that of the Bile, has been ſubject to operate more than was ſufficient, it has been neceſſary to reduce the Doſe ſo low as two or three Grains, which has been repeated every two or three Hours, and ſometimes more frequently. But whatever Operation this Medicine has, the Spirits and Strength generally increaſe upon every Evacuation, and the Patient grows remarkably eaſier and better.

This Medicine is not ſo certain with reſpect to Intermittents as in acute Fevers. But a certain Method of curing theſe is to give this Powder during the Fit, and the Peruvian Bark during the Intermiſſions.

The *Julepum è Camphora* of the laſt Diſpenſatory of the College is the moſt proper of any to be given with this Powder, or during the taking it.

As it is difficult to procure Chicken-Water on Shipboard, the moſt ready *Succedaneum* is a very thin Gruel, or thin Barley-Water.

☞ *As the Gentlemen, who have the Directions of the Medicines to be employed in the Navy, have lately ordered that this Powder ſhould, for their Uſe, be put up in Bottles, the Surgeons who adminiſter them are deſired to take Notice, that there is, in every Bottle, twelve Papers of the Powder, each nearly of twenty-one Grains, ſo that in the whole Bottle there are twelve Times twenty-one Grains: And, farther, that in the preceding Directions, when* half a Paper *is adviſed, ten Grains are meant; when a* Third of a Paper, *ſeven Grains, and ſo in Proportion. The Fraction of a Grain in a whole Paper is too trifling to merit Regard.*

*** Care ſhould be taken to keep the *Powder* dry.

FINIS.

ADDENDA.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. George Burton, *of* Elden, *near* Thetford, *in* Norfolk.

SIR,

I CAN ſafely aſſert that Dr. *James*'s Powders have ſeveral Times been the happy Means of ſaving both my Family and myſelf (under the Bleſſing of Providence) from the deſtructive Ravages of a Fever; and, therefore, in Juſtice, I ſend you this Teſtimony of my Regard for it.

I have already adminiſtered above thirty Dozen of thoſe Powders, and they have never failed in any one Inſtance. They have done many ſurprizing Cures; and I cannot omit the following Inſtance of the Safety, as well as the Excellency of them. A Man was ſeized with a Fever in my Pariſh. the apparent Wretchedneſs of whoſe Circumſtances equalled the Miſery of his Diſorder, for he was ſurrounded by a Wife and ſeven Children, who entirely depended on his Labour for Support, and, who, in a Fit of Deſpair, had juſt performed, as they ſuppoſed, the laſt friendly Act, by laying him on his Side in order to die eaſy. In this Situation I gave him ſeven Grains of Dr. *James*'s Powder, which, by a few Repetitions of that Quantity, in ſome Days perfectly reſtored him to health. He is now alive, and as hearty as ever. Many Inſtances I have met with wherein the Powders have operated much, but removed the Cauſe; many again in which they have been attended with no ſenſible Operation, yet perfected the Cure.

It is no inconſiderable Proof of the Goodneſs of a Medicine, when the Gentlemen of the Faculty (however they publicly decry it) make Uſe of it under a Diſguiſe themſelves, and of the Certainty of this I have been a Witneſs.

Some Years ago a London Druggiſt came into an Apothecary's Shop where I was, and aſked him, Whether he ever uſed Dr. *James*'s Powders? The Apothecary anſwered him in the Affirmative; but, ſays the Druggiſt, I can put you in a better Way of getting it, for I will ſell you my Pulvis Antimonialis (as he termed it) for Two Shillings and Nine-Pence an Ounce, whereas, you muſt give between Twenty and Thirty Shillings an Ounce for the Powder to Dr. *James*. Upon which an Ounce of Pulvis Antimonialis was beſpoke to circulate about the Country.

As

ADDENDA.

As I have, from an experimental Knowledge of the Powders, the Succeſs of them at Heart, as a Friend to Mankind in general, and to my Country in particular, I ſhould, with great Concern hear, that the World was, by any ſiniſter Means, deprived of the Uſe of ſo valuable a Medicine; and, therefore, I ſend you this to be made Uſe of as you think proper.

I am, Sir,

Your ſincere Friend and humble Servant,

GEORGE BURTON.

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